INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

VOL. XVI NO 295-- BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 4 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
8 Dec.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
8 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
6 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
7 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£195	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sydney Maru ..	20th "	30th "
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru ..	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 955.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. [illegible]

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*11th "	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
5th Dec.	Barpeta ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th "	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
7th "	Varsova ..	Basreh via Karachi
8th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
10th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.
Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	6845	29 Nov.	12 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 "	23
Hakozaki Maru.,	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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Indigestion, Brain-fag
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Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

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JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI

AND

HIS TEACHINGS.

BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straight forward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

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COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge..	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

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THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of

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Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

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Bombay Chronicle

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

POST—BAND MASTER, Salary up to Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 31370.

WANTED—THE NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Nagpur. City (C.P.) having declared Bonus at its very first Valuation requires services of capable District Chief Agents and Agents throughout the Nizam's Dominions on very liberal terms according to qualifications and guarantee of business. For full particulars please apply to:—SUJEEVA & COMPANY, Branch Managers, Kamalapuram. Post. (Cuddapah. District.)
R 1299.

WANTED—Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master Classes. Boarding arrangements. Particulars with Railway Fare Certificate on 2-anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Delhi.
A R1305

WANTED—AGENTS for retail Canvass orders of our weaving factory. Apply for the terms and conditions to REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS CANNANORE, North Malabar.
R 1297.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE SHED, suitable for Godowns, Metal Factory, Printing Press, Aerated Factory, Motor Garages, Mechanic Shops, or similar purposes in Girgaum locality. Write or apply to Mr. PARMANAND, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 8 and 10 A. M.
C R1307

WANTED.

WANTED—Two STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passengers. Approximate length 122' breadth 24' passenger 320 Cargo Capacity 1000 bags draft 7½ speed 10. Apply with full particulars to M. AHMED CHOWDHURY. CHAKARIA (CHITTAGONG.)
N. S.

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.
L R1286

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

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YUSUF BUILDING,
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Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-6-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Split Ticket No. 15329 for one hundred shares bearing distinctive numbers 780777 to 780876 standing in the name of James Welsh, since deceased, is reported LOST All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within 15 days from date, after which the Company will issue the relative share certificate for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
1-12-1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS OF GUESTS attending the Reception at Government House on TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1928, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and will leave by the Upper Gate. Carriages and Motor Cars will be parked outside Government House Grounds. The departure from the Reception will also be by the LOWER GATE.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up, the numbers will be called out, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor Cars will be well advised to have licensed chauffeurs in charge of their cars, as cars ordinarily will be parked in the order in which they arrive and the later the arrival the farther will they be from Government House.

5. As the lower drive is very narrow and as there are many horse carriages, no vehicle should overtake another vehicle while passing up the lower drive towards Government House.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 27th November, 1928.
31448

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1923.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Petit Building, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing an explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

(Sd.) DINSHAW PETIT.
Liquidator.
Bombay, the 21st day of November, 1928.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1923.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE SAFE SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Petit Building, 359 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing an explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

(Sd.) DINSHAW PETIT.
Liquidator.
Bombay, the 21st day of November, 1928.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an Electrical Engineer for Bezwada Municipality on one year's contract for supervising the execution of the scheme. Salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 750/- per month. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, before 20-12-1928.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1260 OF 1928.

Re: PRITAMDAS LILARAM, a firm, carrying on business at Barbhaya Molla in Bombay and at Jodia Bazar at Karachi, as General Merchants and Commission Agents in the name, style and firm of Pritamdas Lilaram, a firm. ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: TRICUMDAS DAMJI, a firm. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Pritamdas Lilaram, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1928.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of COOVERBAI, wife of Perosha Sorabji Postwalla and daughter of the late Ardeshir Jeewanji Karanjia, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

FALLONJI JEEWANJI KARANJIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, an Engine Driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, now retired, residing at Khetwady 10th Lane, without the Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 6th day of November, 1928.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
379, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMRALONG'.
Telephone [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., AT AMBERNATH, KALYAN DISTRICT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Liquidator of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following properties owned by the said Company:—

Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 67,891 square yards which contains two plants, one of Woollen and the other of a Leather Cloth Factory measuring about 60,891 square yards and 7,000 square yards respectively with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

Also the engines, boilers, machinery, electric Motor Power House and other buildings and quarters of the Officers and workmen.

Lot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 19,121 square yards with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

Lot No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 36,663 square yards with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

Lot No. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 31,339 square yards with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

For full and further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Attorneys for the Liquidator at Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office.

BENNETT & CO.

GLASS SHEETS
IN ALL SIZES & THICKNESS
for
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Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulshafa (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

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It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

J.-1. *Testimonial No.* 1349.

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Weak-holders Unloading

LABOUR SITUATION DISTURBING FACTOR

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 362-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 6.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20), 2, 866-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 497-8.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yd. 6) 407-8.
Crescent (100) Rs. 135.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 137/8.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0-9-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 10.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-12) 786-4.
Finlay (100) O. 116/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 825.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 118/12
Indore Malwa 100) 13-1|4 377-8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 238-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1|2) 210.
Laxmi Cotton (20) 765 xd. 1530.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil 50.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 168/12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 72-12.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60. 1400.
New Great Mills (100) O, 223-12.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2 218-12.
New City Mills (100) 7-1|2, 82-8.
Pearl Mills (250) 498-12.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 360.
Sastoor Silk (50) 5-1|2 83.
Simplex (250) 71-4.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6200.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 xd. 457-8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 872, 65, 66, 65, 66.
Century 410, 6, 7, 6, 7.
Colaba 137.
Crescent 140, 135.
Fazul 790, 87, 82, 85, 84, 86.
Indore 375, 77.
Madhowji 50.
Nagpur 498, 97.
New Great 231, 30, 23.
Pearl 502, 498, 96, 98.
Simplex 72, 71.
Swadeshi 457.
Burma 840, 38, 37.
Hydro 1163, 63, 62, 63.
Tram 149-8.
Defr 282, 79, 78, 80, 81, 78.
Ord 76-2, 75-10, 6, 2, 12, 75-8.
Bundi 21-4.
Indian 267, 65, 63, 65, 63.
Katni Ord 261.
Alcock 341, 37.

Swan Mills (100) O. 116-4.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 337-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 837-8.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 297-8.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) xd. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4-14-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 12/12.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 xd. 24-8.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2145.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45. 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12-4.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 278-12.
Tata Iron Defd. (O) (85) xd. 75-8.
Tata Iron (O), Rs. 75-8.
Tata Iron (O), Rs. 75-8.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50/) Rs. 55/4
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1|4, 21-4.
Central India Mining (10) 11-4.
Gwalior Cement (100) 130.
Indian Cement O. (250) 363-12.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 261-4.
Punjab Cement (10) 14/12.
United Cement (100) 104.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 171/4.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 27.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 925.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (100) 4 p.c. 607-8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50 Rs. 4-8 xd. 149-6.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 390, 1148/12 1163-12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (1000) 505.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-12-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-12
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84-12.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|2.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/13.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/14.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates:—18th December Sett. 3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-11-6, 1945/55 Rs. 105/0.
Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

3 Months Discounts 4 5-16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3-1/2 per cent.
One Month 3 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. Nothing doing. Market quiet and idle.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The market has ruled steady to-day and prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 9-1|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Pasha Rs. 8 5-1|4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November Rs. 8-5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 8-5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8-5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The market opened steady at Rs. 364 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled steady with a small business. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 3 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Broach A.-M.	364	364|12	364	364|12
Oomra D.-J.	326|8	327|8	326|8	327
Oomra Mar.	331|4	332	331|4	332
Bengal D.-J.	285	285|4	285	285|4
Bengal Mar.	292	293	292	293

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The Forward market opened at Rs. 363-8 for Broach A.-M. and ruled quiet on easier Liverpool cables. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 363-4.
Oomra D.-J. 325.
Oomra March 330-8.
Bengal D.-J. 284.
Bengal March 291-8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

December 295.70 plus 2.70.
March 237.90 plus 1.60.
June 237.90 plus 2.30.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1-12-28	1st Sept. to 29th Nov. This year	Last year.
Europe	2,122	160,883	90,563
Japan & China	4,550	274,128	76,034
Coast Ports	.....	4,799	4,748
Up-country by Rail	.....	31,319	22,097
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	20,442	3,152
Total	6,672	491,571	196,594

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 48/8; highest 48/9/6; closing Rs. 48/9.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening 4/7/6; Closing Rs. 4/7/9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 53/13; highest Rs. 53/15/3 closing Rs. 53/14.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	Ready New.	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	310	.....
Bengal Fine	305	.....
Bengal F.G.	295	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	305	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335	310
Nagpur Fine	335	310
Yeomal Fine	330	305
Arvi Fine	330	305
Amraoti Fine	315	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	280
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	.....	255/65
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	.....	.....
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	275/85
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	265/70
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	265
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	270
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	325
Cambodia	.....	385
Miraj/Sangli	.....	375/80
Compta Good	.....	355/65
Jinja	.....	555

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	1-12-28	Since 1st Sept This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,057	17,288	26,962
Central India	254	13,037	11,655
Barsi & Nagar	914	13,555	18,775
Hyderabad-Gaorani	374	3,598	4,968
Berar	4,778	103,612	85,980
Central Provinces	2,334	44,832	25,318
Total Oomras	10,711	195,922	173,658
Dholera	6	5,359	15,061
N.-W. Provinces	596	38,289	44,223
Rajputana	156	2,151	7,118
Sind-Punjab	117	4,346	18,625
Broach	.....	2,608	2,567
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	4,685	2,393
Westerns-Northerns	1	3,997	2,832
Cocoanada	.....	1	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	2,189	6,207
Persian	.....	124	2,749
American	.....	1,035	18,590
Egyptian and African	18	12,394	6,438
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	.....	4
Total	11,605	278,100	300,465

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

London Ready 26-9.
London Forward 26-10.
America Cent 58.
China Opening 2-7-10, Closing 2-7-10.
Ready 59-13.
Kartik Opening 59-13, Highest 59-14, Lowest 59-12, 6 p.m. 59-13.
Mangsor Opening 60-1, Highest 60-2, Lowest 60, 6 p.m. 60-1.
Tejimundi 0-9-0.
Poush Opening 60-3, Highest 60-4, Lowest 60-2, 6 p.m. 60-3.
Tejimundi 0-15-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Ready 21-5-3.
Mangsor 21-5.
Poush 21-5-3.
N. Motilal 21-5-6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	1928-29	1927-28
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 1-12-28	5690000	5359000
Receipts yesterday 1-12-28	79000	36000
Exports to date 1-12-28	3666000	3288000
Stock at Ports 30-11-28	2314000	2528000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-11-28	1216000	1329000
Stock at Liverpool 30-11-28	715000	888000
Visible Supply 30-11-28	5500000	6119000
Quantity in Sight 30-11-28	8860000	8830000

PRIVATE CABLES.

From New York:—"Cotton doubt much further declined and expect higher before long."

Reuter:—"Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by Southern selling and liquidation."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

D|- 1st inst:—

(1) "Market maintaining healthy background; same reaction possible before Bureau, but higher prices probable. American consumption figures bullish more doing Lancashire."

(2) "Market feels overbought, bullish enthusiasm subsiding in spite continued good trade America. English trade not following advance."

TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	1,000	1,700
Fine M.G. Oomra	400	400

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)
Ex Godown.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 643 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,081
Linseed	2,364
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	373
Gingellyseeds	4,238
Poppyseed	8
Groundnuts	36,488
Castorseed	2,523
Rice	2,305
Myrabollams	1,316
Cottonseed	8,080
Mowraseed	214
Gram	2,668
Joowar	311
Barley	1,372
Bajree	832
	Tons.
Coal	1,046

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

100	Jamshed Mill	Khandesh	240
100	Do.	Kapasin	265
100	Japan T. & Co.	Bengal	300
200	G. Madhavji	Chalisgaon	270/273
100	H. Rambhagat	Khandwa	266
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Nandgaon	227
100	Do.	Khandwa	324
100	Do.	Veraval	305
100	S. Saleman & Co.	Akola	308
100	Mooljee Jetha and Co.	Kuradwadi	235
100	Birla Bros.	Halda	309
100	Forbes & Co.	Bar	260
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Nandura	260
200	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	260
100	P. R. Vakharia	Wun	339

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All enquiries etc. to:—
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P. O. Box 313 - - Bombay.

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PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.
ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Bengal D./J.	285
Bengal March	292
Broach A./M.	364
Oomra D./J.	327
Oomra March	332

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Bengal	298	293	285	278
Sindh	298	293	285	278
Punjab	295	290	282	275
Rajputana	298	293	285	278
Oomra No. 3	340	335	327	317
C. P. No. 1	358	358	345	335
C. P. No. 2	349	344	336	326

DR. RAY REITERATES FAITH IN CHARKA

"I Am Sick of Futile Criticism of Armchair Politicians"

ONLY WAY OF ECONOMIC SALVATION TO TEEMING MILLIONS

"I am as firm a believer in Charkha as ever." In these words Acharya Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, a missionary of 'Charkha," reiterated his strong and inflinching belief in the utility of the spinning wheel, in an exclusive interview which he granted to a special representative of the "Chronicle." Dr. Acharya looks upon "Charkha" as a veritable panacea for all economic evils in India. He was busy packing things to catch the Nagpur mail but his unfailing geniality of temper prompted him to spare a few moments for the discussion of a subject which is so dear to his heart. Coming straightway to the subject he said:

"I am as firm a believer in "Charkha" as ever. There are 84 mills in Bombay and nearly as many in Ahmedabad. The number of labourers employed in the mill industry in these two cities will be between three and four hundred lakhs. Again there are 84 jute mills on the banks of Hugli and a number of mills in Cawnpore and other places too. I believe altogether there are a million and half workers employed in mills all over the country."

WANT OF WORK ON RURAL AREAS.

"Now the population of India is over 320 million fully 95 per cent. of whom live in villages. In the Bombay Presidency, peasants have to sit idle for four to five months in a year; whereas in Bengal in some districts where there is only one crop, namely, "Aman Paddy," barely three months in a year are agriculturists fully employed. For 8 to 9 months in a year, these agriculturists are simply doomed to a life of enforced idleness. Before the days of cheap Manchester cloth every yard of cloth required for our consumption, used to be manufactured from yarn spun on the "Charkha." At the present day 50 to 60 crores worth of foreign piecegoods are imported by our unhappy land with the result that millions of spinners and weavers have been thrown out of employment. It is very wise to say that in these days of improved machinery it is impossible for primitive "Charkha" to compete but then the question is what machinery or other handicraft can you bring at the door of every peasant?"

"TAKE THINGS AS THEY ARE."

"The other day," continued Acharya Ray, "An eminent authority on political economy and economic condition of India, who has calculated that the average income of an Indian does not exceed Rs. 5 per month, was telling me that we should electrify villages in India as they have done in some parts of Sweden and Switzerland. No doubt, that is a consummation devoutly to be wished for but as the matters stand to-day it is only certain parts of Mysore where this kind of rural electrification is possible. We must take things as they are and not as we wish them to be. "Charka" has appeared to me the only machinery costing 2-1/2 to 3 rupees, which can be handed down from generation to generation and which can be plied by the women folk and also by men during their off time."

ARM-CHAIR POLITICS.

"I am sick," declared the learned Acharya, "of the futile criticism of arm-chair politicians and their gossips under an electric "Punkha." For heaven's sake do something practical and show by actual proof that you have a better substitute for "Charka" which can be introduced in millions of rural homesteads. These gentlemen forget that India is not England, Sweden or any other European country. Here we have unlimited and inexhaustible man power lying absolutely idle during, on an average, 5 or 6 months in a year. How are you going to urbanise these teeming millions and transfer them to so many Bombays, Calcuttas and other cities?"

BANE OF MACHINERY.

"In the census report of Bengal," Acharya Ray went on explaining, "It has been very justly said that the more you introduce machinery and substitute hand labour with its use, the more you increase unemployment. A machine often does the work of 10 or more men. If you go on introducing machinery 90 men out of 100 will be thrown out of employment. To clarify the point I shall give an illustration. In many of the villages of Bengal, which are centres for export of paddy, rice mills have been introduced. Now hitherto, widows used to eke out a living by husking paddy and, in that manner, thousands, nay millions, used to earn some sort of livelihood but where rice mills are set up, no doubt, paddy is unhusked more rapidly to the convenience of exporters and profiteers, but I find that hundreds and thousands of poor women have their bread snatched away from their mouth. You are arguing in a vicious circle when you talk of introducing machinery in place of "Charkha."

"I shall yet give another instance. At present, you will find in cities like Bombay and Calcutta scores of motor lorries plying briskly carrying goods from place to place. Each lorry carries, on an average, two tons of weight. Imagine the displacement of hand labour which has, per force, to lie idle. You will find wheel-barrows and carts containing loads of 5 to 10 maunds driven by two, three or four humanbeings. In this small industry a labourer earns 4 to 6 annas a day and it is a relief to him that he would not starve and though he might suffer from malnutrition, he would be able in any case, to keep body and soul together. In 1880, Sir William Hunter said that 50 millions in India did not know the pleasure of a full stomach and at the present moment, I should say that 1/3 of the population of India is on the verge of starvation or semi-starvation. Let me further cite another tangible proof of the utility of "Charkha." In Bengal, we have a population close upon 5 crores. Now suppose 4/5 of this population were to ridicule the idea of reintroduction of "Charka" and discard it as a relic of barbaric past and if only 1/5 of the population, i.e. a crore, were to ply "Charka" and earn half anna a day, even then, the total earnings of the province from "Charka" will amount to one crore for a month or 12 crores for a year. Half the amount of money which Bengal sends abroad would be saved if only 1/5 of the population plied "Charka" for two hours in a day. It is not at all a chimerical idea."

AN INDUSTRIALIST AND YET AGAINST MACHINERY.

Acharya Ray proceeded: "I know I am a bit of industrialist myself and over and above the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works I am intimately connected with several other industrial concerns in Bengal and I suppose you will give me credit for knowing something about the use of machinery in the service of industry. Every day we turn out, it may be, 10 tons of sulphuric acid, 3 tons of alum altogether 15 tons of heavy chemicals a day. When manufacturing sulphuric acid, I never advise anybody to use our time-honoured and antiquated "Kalsis" and "Hundis." If you pay a visit to our chemical works, you will find that we have taken good care to make use of most upto-date machinery and yet I am a fervent and sincere believer in the utility of "Charkha" as a means of bringing economic salvation to teeming millions of India."

HOW DR. RAY WAS CONVERTED TO GANDHISM

"BE PRACTICAL SAYS HE"

Before leaving for Nagpur on Monday, Acharya Ray delivered an address before the students of Govardandas Sunderdas Medical College. There was a large gathering and students of other colleges were also present at the invitation of Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

HOW HE WAS CONVERTED TO GANDHISM.

The learned Dean, in introducing the lecturer, said humorously, among other things that in 1920 when he and Dr. Ray were fellow passengers per S.S. "Loyalty" of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, it was he (Dr. Mehta) who converted Dr. Ray to the cult of Gandhism. It was true that Dr. Ray enjoyed friendship of Mahatma Gandhi since 1901 as Gandhiji has related in his autobiography but he knew Gandhiji more as an idealist than as a practical worker. Dr. Mehta took opportunity to point out to the Acharya that for years the Press and platform were eloquent in their denunciation of the oppression of Indigo planters in Champaranya (Behar) but nothing came out of that wordy warfare but the moment Mahatmaji took the matter in his hands and went single-handed and barefooted into the midst of the ryots and espoused their cause, all of a sudden, matters took a different turn.

In his interesting address, Acharya Ray told his hearers that arm-chair politicians rolling in the lap of luxury had not been able to achieve a fraction of what Mahatma Gandhi had done.

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Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 11th instant, at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 5th December 1928 at 11 o'clock, (S. T.).

LECTURE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The third of a series of Lectures on International Law by Dr. Abdulla on "Nations in Times of War" will be delivered today (Tuesday) at 6 P. M. in the Anjuman-i-Islam School Hall, Hornby Road. Those who desire to have attendence and registration cards will kindly see Sjt. K. H. Mengle sometime before the lecture begins.

THE V. J. T. INSTITUTE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above association Mr. J. K. Mehta Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Commercial Organisations" at 4-10 P. M. (S. T.) to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Institute Hall. Mr. A. J. Turner, Principal and Secretary will preside.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

The Bombay Teachers' Union has undertaken an inquiry into the economic condition of the teachers in the secondary schools in Bombay and has issued a questionarie for this purpose. Teachers are requestted to write for the copies of the same to the Hon. Secretaries C/o. Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum, and send the replies before the 10th instant.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-morrow at the Saraswat Colony, Santacruz, at 7-30 A. M. (S. T.)

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Three delegates for the ensuing sessions of the congress at Calcutta are to be elected from our Mandvi Ward. Candidates are requested to send in their application Forms duly completed to the Hon. Secretaries on or before 6 p.m. on Thursday the 6th instant. In case, more applications are coming forward, the election will take place on Sunday the 10th instant, at Swadeshi Office.

PROTEST AGAINST V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AUTHORITIES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Youth League there will be a protest meeting in the Jinnah Memorial Hall to-day (Tuesday) 6 p.m. to protest against the authorities of the V. J. Technical Institute putting a ban on Mahatmaji's portrait. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, M. C. Chagla, Valli and Meherally.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinsei Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 1st December and is due to arrive here on the 30th December via usual ports.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer S. S. "Karapara" is expected to arrive here from South and East Africa Ports on Saturday morning the 8th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dock wall on arrival to land all passengers.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of 29th ultimo left Marseilles at 6 A.M. on 1st instant.

BHANDARI COMMUNITY PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Bhandari Community will be held under the auspices of the Bhandari Army and Navy League, Bhandari Educational Conference and eighteen other Bhandari institutions, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p. m. (S. T.) in the Kitte Bhandari Hall (Durgadevi near two tanks) for the purpose of expressing the gratitude of the community to His Excellency the Governor for what he has done in advancing its interests.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL

NO "CHOTA JAIL", NOR PENITENTIARY

EDUCATION MINISTER PAYS COMPLIMENT

The sixth annual prize distribution of the Yeravda Reformatory School was held at Yeravda on the 29th ultimo. The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, Bombay, presided. In the course of his report Mr. B. H. Kazi, the Superintendent said:—

Boys are given literary education as well as vocational instruction so that they may be able to earn an honest living after their discharge from this institution. As regards vocational instruction it was recently arranged that boys from this school might be examined by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay, and accordingly in March 1928, six boys were examined in Carpentry and Drawing and two were examined in Smithy. All these candidates were declared to have passed. Mr. A. J. Turner, Secretary of the Committee of Direction, inspected the Industrial classes of this school in the last month.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

The physical training of the boys is attended to with equal care. Moral instruction is given in the schoool room once a week by teachers and prayer songs are sung twice daily in the morning and evening. On the Ramzan and Bakrid holidays Mulim boys were taken to the mosque to join in public prayers while on Mahashivratri holiday the Hindu boys were conducted to the ttemple of Mahadev. Christian boys prayed at St. Ignatius' Chereh, Kirkee, on Christmas and Easter holidays and on the first Sunday of each month. I utilize every opportunity that I get to talk with the boys on moral topics. I am glad to report that the conduct and general behaviour of the boys is satisfactory.

THIS IS A SCHOOL.

Ignorant persons may sometimes call this institution as the "Chhota Jail", but as the Director of Public Instruction was pleased to remark in his annual reports this is a school and not a penitentiary.

DISCIPLINE.

In spite of all the freedom allowed to the boys, the discipline of this school is, I am glad to report, quite satisfactory. In this connection I may mention in passing that 2 boys gave trouble to the authorities at the Willington Boys' Home, Bombay, with the result that Government ordered their transfer to this reformatory, where they would be under stronger discipline. One boy escaped before his transfer but the other was transferred here in August last. He behaved quite well while here, and caused no trouble of any kind.

Several persons visited this institution during the period under report and expressed their satisfaction at the working of the school.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Ministter in the course of his presidential address mentioned that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay very kindly took a personal interest in the Yeravada Reformatory School and this helped a great deal in bringing that institution into prominence. The school had made wonderful progress during the last five years. This period was the rule of the present Governor and it also synchronized with the appointment of the present Superintendent, Mr. Kazi. I congratulate Mr. Kazi on the success which he has brought to his school as also those who have helped him in making the life of the boys comfortable. As regards the reformation of the boys the Hon. Minister remarked that this school was different from ordinary schools in as much as the boys who come to this scool are those who are either lost or misled and hence the authorities of the Reformatory have, in the first instance, to remove the evils from the pupils and then to train and improve them, while in the case of other schools the teachers start with a clean slate. Bearing this fact in mind much more credit is to be given to this school for the work it has done and is doing. Refering to the teaching of three main vernaculars which are taught in the school viz. Marathi, Gujrati and Urdu, the President remarked that it would be an advantage if arrangement could be made for the teaching of English also and that the appointment of an English Teacher would be highly desirable. Concluding his remarks the President wished success and prosperity to the School.

APPEAL TO LOCAL BODIES.

After this Mr. S. N. Moos, I. E. S., Educational Inspector, Central Division, proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. President and in the course of his speech appealed to Local Bodies to come forth for helping discharged boys in securing employment etc.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

RESOLUTION PASSED BY MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI PARISHAD

The third session of the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad resumed deliberations on Sunday morning when several important resolutions were discussed and passed. At the outset, the Parishad passed a condolence resolution deeply mourning the sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai. One resolution urged Government to have State Aid to Industries Act for the Bombay Presidency. Another resolution expressed the desire of the Parsishad that the Director of Industries should be given control over the administration of the Factory Act. One resolution accorded support to indigenous Insurance Companies.

PROTECTION TO GLASS INDUSTRY.

A request was made to the Government in a resolution to refer to the Tariff Board the question of protection to the glass industry. One more resolution requested Government to adopt measures to prohibit the importation of vegetable ghee in the interests of agricultural cattle and indigenous agricultural industry. Another resolution emphasized the necessity of opening commercial museums in all the important cities and towns. By one more resolution Government of India were requested to reduce the tax on imported raw materials relating to the cinema industry and take similar other steps to encourage the industry.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

The Parishad appealed to all the merchants in Maharashtra to lose no time in enlisting themselves as the members of the Parishad. By far the most important resolution was about the Nehru Committee's Report. The Parishad signified its support to the general principles of the Report.

The next session of the Parishad was fixed at Sholapur on the invitation of the merchants of that town.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In concluding the proceedings, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that the mercantile community of Java had decided to sell its sugar in India at a rate higher than in Japan. The President maintained that it was up to the Government of India to afford protection to the indigenous sugar industry by increasing the duty on imported sugar.

The proceedings of the Parishad then came to a close.

EVENING PARTY TO PRINCE NATARSINHJI

APPRECIATION OF REFORMS IN LUNAWADA STATE

A very pleasant function came off on Sunday evening when Mr. Mahomed Ali Karachiwala, a resident of Lunawada gave an evening party near the Crawford Market to Prince Natarsinhji the heir-apparant to the throne of Lunawada who is now in Bombay. A large number of the residents of Lunawada attended.

Mr. Karachiwal proposing the toast dwelt at length on the reforms introduced by the heir-apparent since he was appointed as such and hoped that in coerse of time, the heir-apparant would make the administration of the State ideal.

Rana Jorawar Sinhji replying to the toast on behalf of the Prince appreciated the attitude of Mr. Karachiwala and men of his thought. He was glad the State was progressing through the strenuous efforts of the heir-apparent, Prince Veerbhadra Sinhji and the talented Dewan Saheb.

After a hearty vote of thanks the gathering dispersed.

A CORRECTION

In our report of Dr. P. C. Ray's lecture delivered at the Students' brotherhood Hall on Sunday Dr. Ray was reported to have said "The Cantonese representing the advanced and revolutionary section of the Chinese thought drove awawy the Southerners, who were none but people bribed by foreigners to retard the progress of China." The correct version ought to be "The Cantonese representing the advanced section of Chinese thought drove away the Northerners who etc."—

ORDER OF THE STAR

The Star Camp of the Order of the Star this year will be held at Adyar in the grounds of the National Theosophical School and college from 10th to 17th January 1929 both days inclusive. Registration can be made from now until December 11 after which no application will be accepted. The charges for registration with accommodation and board are Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 will be charged only to those who do not want accomodation and board. All applications should be made to Camp Management, Star Camp Adyar, Madras. S.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

The next Theosophical Convention will be held at Benares now from 25th to 29th inst. under the presidency of Mr. J. Krishnamurti. The dates previously announced were fixed to suit the convenience of Dr. Besant who is unable to attend owing to other engagements.

THE RATIONALISATION SCHEME

MR. STONES EXPLAINS ADVANTAGES

When the Bombay Mill Strike Inquiry Committee resumed its sitting on Monday Mr. E. Stones, spokesman of the Millowners' Association, explained the advantages of the scheme of rationalisation-three loom and double frame system introduced in certain mills recently. The scheme, Mr. Stones stated, was intended to increase the emciency of workers. The scheme was approved by the Millowners' Association; but the Association thought it could not be introduced in all the mills of the city until the factors governing a successful application of the scheme obtained.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGES.

In explaining the scheme, Mr. Stones referred to the advantages possessed Japan. They were principally the advantage accruing by the employment of women and children on night shifts, which the Textile Tariff Board of 1926 had found to be "unfair" competition; lower costs of production with in many cases individually higher wages than paid in India; and absolute vertical specialisation on certain qualities enabling them practically to control the market in these styles. The Bombay Mill-owners Association had carefully scrutinized the advantages of Japan and made attempts with varying success to reduce charges.

COMPARISON OF WAGES.

Mr. Stones made a comparison between the amount paid per piece to a weaver for weaving a standard three-yards sheeting (30 yards 36 inches—10lbs. weight) in Bombay and Japan. The present rate in Bombay on two looms was 9.93 annas whereas the millowners new list would give 9as. the Japanese equivalent according to Mr. Sasakura of the Toyo Poddar Mills, Bombay, being 2.99as. The best that could be done in Bombay even with four looms weavers was to bring it down to Rs. 6.75 Japan would still have a big pull over India in the rate of wage paid.

A comparison was also made in the scale of wages paid on sheeting in Japan and Bombay. It was shown that Japanese mills paid Rs. 1.90 per day to the operatives with 20.98 per hundred looms and the total bill was Rs. 39.78 per day. The Bombay mill-owners' standard list showed Rs 1.79 per day with 54.64 operatives per hundred looms and the wage bill amounted to Rs. 98.31. The four loom system showed the number of operatives per hundred looms per day to be 31.12 with an average pay of a worker at Rs. 2.49 per day. The total wage bill amounted in that case to Rs. 77.78.

INCREASING EFFICIENCY.

Proceeding, Mr. Stones said that the mill-owners considered the possibility of increasing the wage of the operative by asking him to attend to more machines at the same time, assisting him by introducing better methods of working.

With the idea of reducing costs and increasing wages, the owners made a thorough survey of the industry where they were convinced that in many sections, operatives were not doing from more than three to four hours actual work. The actual amount of work that could be done in these particular departments could easily be doubled without unduly taxing the worker.

INDIA'S GESTURE TO ENGLAND

DR. BESANT ON NEHRU REPORT

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

Dr. Annie Besant who is on a visit to this place as the guest of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru delivered a public lecture before a crowded gathering in the Mayo Hall this evening on Nehru Report. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presided. Prominent among those present were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who received an ovation as he walked into the hall.

Mrs. Becant explained the Report and the principles of Dominion Status. She said that India had thrown out a gesture for England to accept but if she refused to accept it the future would show the result.—A. P.

ONE GREAT NEED OF INDIA

PATIENT AND UNOSTENTATIOUS WORK

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar unveiled a portrait of the late Sir Lallubhai Ashram Shah in the Sir L. A. Shah College, to-day.

In the evening he addressed a public meeting of students under the auspices of the Youth League. The speaker advised them to do patient and unostentatious work. One great need of India, he said, was such workers. There were a number of brilliant workers but such workers were not to be found.—A. P.

BRITTEN BALDWIN COMMUNICATION

KELLOGG DECLIN TO THE CHANES

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—It is understood that Sir Esme Howard personally communicated to Senator Kellogg the reply to Mr. Britten which Mr. Baldwin telegraphed to Sir Esme Howard. According to "New York Times" Senator Kellogg indicated that he has no intention of being the channel of communication between the two Governments with regard to the unauthorised proposal of Mr. Britten.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1928.

Sir Malcolm Watson, President of the Anti-Malaria Advisory Committee at the Ross Institute, London, arrived in this city on Friday and has evidently lost no time in getting acquainted with the local mosquitoes. They are illusive creatures, our local breed and you have to hunt them out with difficulty, although they always make you feel they are everywhere.

* * * *

Accompanied by some Municipal Health Department Officers this Knight who, I hope, will tell us how to slay the mosquito Dragon has been going round our wells. On some he saw lids, wooden lids. The danger of lids like that, he is reported to have observed, was that they were likely to be left open.

* * * *

Quite so, and there are a number of other covering appliances which the citizens of Bombay leave open and a number of things which they leave undone. Take the water taps, for instance. What a lot of Municipal water will be economised and what a happy diminution in the number of mosquito breeding places there will be if only some of Bombay's population do cultivate the habit of closing a water tap when they have done with it.

* * * *

A Cawnpore message states that the Simon Commission arrived there from Lucknow at 10-30 a.m. on Monday. There was no lathi display on the part of the Police. On the contrary the message states that "the authorities and the police helped each other in preserving peace and keeping order."

* * * *

Is this an indication that officialdom in U. P. after the bitter experience of Lucknow has learnt wisdom? The Lucknow people refused to be cowed down, and the U. P. bureaucracy has probably considered it safer to come to terms with the boycotters, accepting the boycott as a factor not to be ignored. However, it is too early to judge.

* * * *

"If you have such a good husband why do you quarrel with him so often?"

"Because when we make it up I always get a new dress."

Latest Cotton News.

PRE-BUREAU LIQUIDATION

New York Futures 21. Down.

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 3.

New York market is almost entirely under the influence of the publication of the fifth and the final instalment of the Government Crop Report. The Report is due to be out on Saturday, the 8th instant, and as usual prices on the whole are busy receiving their findings which so far range from 136 to 140 lakhs of bales. The general opinion is inclined for somewhat reduction in the total yield and a bullish Bureau is anticipated. However weaker holders are not willing to carry over their speculation purchases over the Report and are squaring up their accounts.

The New York Futures market opened to-day at a decline of 8 points with Jan. 20.23 and soon recovered 6 points on operators buying prices. Again gave way 12 points Jan. 20.19 from previous closing on pre-Bureau liquidation. But the offerings were well absorbed at trade interests. These resulted in a recovery of 5 points Jan. 20.24.

In the afternoon selling predominated and in the absence of support prices gave way and closed easier at a decline of 29 points with January 20.10. The market closed still going lower.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened somewhat steady at a decline of 3.6 January 10.49. The general sentiment being reactionary there was absence of buying and prices further declined 7 points with January 10.42 on pre-Bureau long liquidation. Rather steadier New York opening cables in the afternoon brought in a temporary rally of 8 points from the lowest level. This was again lost on renewal of liquidation and the market closed at a decline of 10 points with January 10.42.

PRIVATE CABLE:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith have received the following cable:—

Pre-Bureau long liquidation. Calles (Texas) House expect reduction Government Crop Estimate.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The local market opened at Rs. 362-8-0 at night on Broach April-May and improved to Rs. 364-0-0 on Liverpool cables. Local operators and jobbers supported the market and prices again gave way and easier New York prices were quoted at 11 p.m. at Rs. 362-8-0. There was a slight rally and at midnight Broach was quoted at Rs. 362-4-0 against 7 points decline at New York.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	Dec. 3.
Previous Closing	20.31
To-day's Opening	20.23
Difference	—03
To-day's Closing Rate	20.10
Difference	—21

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 3.
Previous Closing	10.52
To-day's Opening	10.49
Difference	—03
To-day's Closing	10-42
Difference	—10
Broach Expectations	Rs. 361-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London Dec. 3.
Silver Ready	26-9-0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26-10-0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 3.
1st Settlement	59-12-0
2nd Settlement.	60-1-0

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FRAUD CASE

MAGISTRATE PASSES JUDGMENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

In the Finance Department Fraud Case, the concluding stage of which was heard in Delhi by Mr. B. J. Anderson, the Additional District Magistrate passed judgment to-day sentencing Sikandarlal Puri to one year's rigorous imprisonment each on three separate counts (sentences to run concurrently) and three thousand rupees fine or six months rigorous imprisonment in default. Mr. Piper was ordered to be imprisoned till the rising of the court on all the three separate counts (sentences to run concurrently and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 or three months rigorous imprisonment. (Tarachand Puri (father of Sikandarlal Puri) has been acquitted.—A. P.

AUSTRALIA ALL DISMISSED FOR 122

LONDON Dec. 3.

Brisbane.—Australia were all dismissed for 122 Larwood taking six wickets for 32 and Tate three for 50. Gregory did not bat owing to knee trouble.—Reuter.

ENGLAND SCORES 103 FOR TWO WICKETS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Brisbane.—Australia 122 England 103 for two.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1928.

A CALL TO INDIA'S YOUTH.

The young men and women of Bombay who rendered yeoman service to the city in making the boycott of the Commission a success, can do a great deal more by doing such constructive work as was recommended to them by Dr. P. C. Ray on Sunday while on a flying visit to the city. The youth of India can find no better guide, philosopher and friend than Dr. Ray, who has literally dedicated his life to the service of the young and the poor of the country. His precept is all the more convincing and inspiring because it always follows practice. Which young man can fail to be thrilled at the sight of old Dr. Ray cheerfully leaving his snug laboratory and trudging along in the fields from village to village organising some kind of humanitarian work or another? Commending the example of the Chinese youth to the youth of Bombay, he did well to point out that China did not gain the Republic merely because Dr. Sun Yat Sen wished for it. In this case as in all great things the heights reached and kept by great men were not attained by sudden flight. It was the result of the silent laborious work achieved by the youth of China.

Dr. Ray pointed out how the Chinese young men laboured to fight illiteracy in their country by starting thousands of private societies for the promotion of mass education, how they waged a relentless war against social inequities which hindered their national progress. In the midst of drawing this picture, he could not help deploring the fact that many educated men in India had not the moral courage to accept a glass of water openly from the hands of the so-called untouchables in India. The young men of Bombay can do a great deal, if they but organise themselves for constructive work, to help mass education, to put down social injustice and in particular to put an end to what Dr. Ray rightly called the "abominable, barbaric and nonsensical custom" of untouchability. With regard to a vital specific issue, the youth of the city should see to it that, at the next Municipal elections, every candidate they help pledges himself to support the Corporation's resolution against caste in Municipal school.

Dr. Ray did not lay much stress in his address to the youth on the service the Chinese students rendered in carrying on a boycott of foreign goods. He had spoken on the subject of Swadeshi at another meeting only the evening before. Addressing a number of Khaddar enthusiasts in opening a special sale of Kashmere woollen home-spuns at the Khadi Bhandar, he eloquently pleaded for greater support to Khaddar of every kind. It must be noted that Dr. Ray has no prejudice against machinery as such. He is himself closely connected with several large-scale industries. And when he speaks in praise of Khaddar he speaks from conviction born of actual Khaddar work he organised in Bengal. We shall not attempt to discuss here the economics of Khaddar. Khaddar has long passed the stage of theory. The case for it has been proved to the hilt again and again by Mahatma Gandhi and has been recently presented in a nutshell by Babu Rajendra Prasad in an excellent booklet entitled "The Economics of Khaddar." That case is unshaken by all the array of arguments brought against it by the critics of Khaddar. It only wants now a larger number of conscientious workers and intelligent organisation. We earnestly wish the young men of India to emulate the example of the Chinese youth in carrying on a determined fight against all foreign cloth and in favour of Khaddar. For the present we shall only refer those young men who are yet unconvinced about the economics of Khaddar to Rajendra Babu's booklet. No single weapon has yet been even conceived of against British political and economic domination, more effective than a complete boycott of British cloth. The support to Indian textile industry is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every Indian, but no complete boycott of British cloth is possible without the aid of Khaddar.

THE BURDEN OF THEIR SONG

The evidence tendered before the Simon Commission by Sir Ivo Elliott, the Secretary of the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department in the United Provinces, and by Mr. Barley, Secretary, Irrigation Department, was couched in language made familiar to the public in official evidence elsewhere. The burden of the bureaucratic song is that Indians are not to be trusted because, firstly, they are corrupt, secondly, they are subject to communal influence and, thirdly, they cannot surmount domestic pressure. Only a race of men free from these distressing handicaps can run the administration and where else can one find them than among the agents in India of her self-imposed trustees, the kith and kin in fact of these trustees?

Sir Ivo Elliott admitted that there was a public opinion in rural areas "but it did not know how to express itself." Whenever public opinion does, it comes into conflict with bureaucratic caprice, and finds that the latter ruthlessly asserts itself, making a mockery of the very principle of local self-government. "It was not part of the duties of the District Magistrate," this official declared, "to give advice to local boards, though it may be his pleasure"—and woe to the local board which fails to conform with the wishes the Heaven-Born is "pleased" to express. The Commission was told about the inadequate staffs with which local bodies have to content themselves, of the "deterioration and injustice" of the administration of these bodies since non-official chairman replaced officials but they were told nothing about the chronic financial starvation of these bodies and the vexatious and indirect pressure which officials exercise on the staffs of local bodies. As regards irrigation, Mr. Barley advanced the astounding claim that even in distribution of water for irrigation purposes Indian officials could not be just and impartial. He shuddered at the prospect of rapid Indianisation of the Irrigation Department. His fears were based on the usual hollow plea that Indians were swayed by communal and domestic influences. If some of them are, whose is the fault? Is not the evil due to the system of communal partition of services advocated by the bureaucracy itself? But they are not, in fact, so influenced, except in rare cases and the bureaucracy knows it.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, which commenced its third annual session in Bombay on Saturday, has done commendable work during the short space of three years. Mahashtrians have been comparatively late in taking to commerce in large numbers But with their well-known grit, enterprise and talent they will not be long in coming abreast of the most advanced communities in commercial pursuits. As Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the President of the Conference observed, the effective manner in which the Kirloskar Brothers have popularised their agricultural implements and Mr. Ogle his glassware should dispel the belief that the Maharashtrians are lacking in business talent. Maharashtra, which is the home of Swadeshi, may yet be foremost in combining business and politics.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, faintly suggested the right lead in this direction when he said: "The country is suffering from all the direct and indirect effects of foreign rule for the last hundred years and more and during that long period it has been subjected to a systematic exploitation by foreigners—an economic phenomenon on a scale almost without parallel in history..... It is not possible for us to remain any longer mere idle spectators of this slow strangulation of our economic life and the consequent spread of misery in our country." He made out a pretty strong case for the protection of several Indian industries including the textile industry, about which he said: "While we keep on importing more than fifty crores of rupees worth of textiles from foreign countries and while Spain which does not produce any cotton can put on a duty of 40 per cent., our Government and our Textile Tariff Board keep quibbling about petty reliefs here and there." It is clear that the Government must be compelled to give better protection to our industries. But how is the cat to be belled? That question remained unanswered.

Sir Purshotamdas made out a good point when he showed that much of the prevailing labour unrest was due far more to Government's ruinous currency policy than any Bolshevic influence. "The real fact," he said with reference to the Public Safety Bill, "appears to me to be that the Government of India while not giving protection to industries against circumstances created by their currency policy and aggravated by Communist influences wanted one more piece of legislation of a widely discretionary nature vested in them by the Legislature." He came to the crucial point when he observed: "Many of our grievances are due to our not having full powers of Government ourselves." But there he stopped, probably thinking that a business Conference was not a fit place for discussing the methods of remedying the admitted root cause of commercial grievances, namely, foreign Government. But we would urge that a good scheme of national boycott of selected British goods may serve both the business and political interests of the country and a Conference of businessmen is the fittest place to devise such a scheme.

A CRITIQUE ON LAND REVENUE BILL.

Ancient Land Tenures And Mirasdar Rights

(BY RAO BAHADUR KALE, M.L.C.)

The law-givers recorded the ancient custom as then existinfi and we have to examine what the ancient custom of the country is and whether it supports the broad proposition adumbrated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill under discussion.

ANCIENT MIRASHEE TENURE.

The proprietorship of the soil appears under various names in this country. It is found in the village communities in early times, which still exists in great strength in the Punjab. (Campbell's Modern India and Land Tenures of India) and in the Bombay Presidency, in Bhagadari, and Narawari villages in Gujarat are the perfect types of the same. In later times, in Bombay and Madras the property of the ryots in the soil is well-known under the term 'Miras.' According to Mr. Ellis, the word Miras is Arabic, originally signifying inheritance but like other Revenue terms passed to the languages of India through the Persian 'Mirashee' as it is often written. The tenor of Mr. Ellis's Report of 1816 on Mirashee tenure favours the view that the tenure was of Hindu origin and was no other than that private property in the soil which was implied in writings of ancient Hindu lawgivers. And as stated by the Bombay High Court, the remarks of Mr. Ellis apply to Mirashee tenure in the Presidency of Bombay. In the Satara District and presumably in other parts of the Deccan, the term is well-understood by the most ignorant and illiterate villager as meaning hereditary proprietory rights to soil which are so much valued by them.

MIRASDAR'S RIGHTS.

In the Survey and Settlement Manual it is said that in the Mirasdar is to be seen the descendant and representative of the old village proprietory body of the village community and the Miras tenure is described as possessing the following characteristics:—

(i) The land held constituted, what is called in the reports "private property," that is to say, it was heritable, and transferable, such transfer being always attested by formal documents witnessed, not only by the Patel and Kulkarni, but also by the old hereditary District Officials, the Desmukh and Deshpande.

(ii) The assessment upon such land was theoretically supposed to be fixed, but in practice, as will be shewn subsequently, no such limitations were observed. In fact, advantage was taken of the Mirasdar's devotion to his ancestral fields to tax him far more heavily than other cultivators.

(iii) The Mirasdar had what was practically an inalienable right to the possession of the land; so much so that he might even leave the village for an indefinite period and omit to pay the assessment upon it, and yet, upon his reappearance, he would be allowed to reclaim his property, even though it might have passed into the possession of another person, nor was he usually required to make up the arrears of assessment.

(iv) In the event of a resident Mirasdar failing to pay his assesment the whole body of Mirasdars was held responsible for the deficiency, though this rule was abrogated if the defaulter had left the village.

(v) Miras lands which were what was called "Gatkul" or deserted (from Gat—gone and Kul—tenant) were at the disposal of Government, either to lease on the Upri tenure or to hand over to others on the Miras tenure on payment of a fee. This power of disposal seems even to have rested with the Patel, though it seems doubtful whether this was not an assumption on his part.

(Survey & Settlement Manual Vol. I Page 11).

TRANSFERABLE ESTATE.

The holders of land on Mirashee tenure enjoy an hereditary and transferable estate. The Court of Directors in a Despatch of August 18th, 1824 to the Madras Government say: "The right of Mirasdars, to the lands which they themselves cultivate is in general indisputable."

(Mirashee Papers, P. 423).

Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his valuable report of the 25th October 1819 "on the territories conquered from the Peshwa, now forming part of the Presidency of Bombay," in treating of the Mirashi tenure, says, "that the result of the reports of his three Collectors and of his own inquiries was:—"That a large portion of the rayats are the proprietors of their estates, subject to the payment of a fixed land-tax to Government; that their property is hereditary and saleable and they are never dispossessed while they pay their tax, and even then they have for a long period (at least 30 years) the right of reclaiming their estate on paying the dues of Government."

(Revenue Selections Vol. IV. P. 159, 160).

HINDU REVENUE SYSTEM.

An opinion prevails throughout the Maratha country, that under the old Hindu Government all the land was held by Mirasis; and that the Uparis were introduced, as the old proprietors sunk under the tyranny of the foreign rule. This opinion is supported by the fact that the greater part of the fields, now cultivated by the Uparis, are recorded in the village books as belonging to absent proprietors; and affords when combined with circumstances observed in other parts of the peninsula, and with the light land-tax authorised by Manu, a strong presumption that the revenue system under the Hindus (if they had a uniform system) was founded on private property in the soil. All the land which does not belong to the Mirasis, belongs to Government, or those to whom it has been assigned. The property of the Zamindars in the soil has not been introduced or even heard of in the Maratha country"

(Revenue Selections, Vol. IV. p. 159-160.)

It is pertinent to quote here what the Board of Revenue at Madras in their elaborate Minute of 5th January 1818, speaking of rayat land-holders, said:—

"The universally distinguishing character as well as the chief privilege of this class of people, is their exclusive right to the hereditary possession and usufruct of the soil, so long as they render a certain portion of the produce of the land, in kind or money, as public revenue; for whether rendered in service, in money or in kind and whether paid to Rajahs, Jahagirdars, Zamindars, Polygars, Mooteh-dars, Shotriumdars, Maniamdars, or Government Officers, such as Tehsildars, &c., the payments which have always been made by the ravats are universally termed and considered the dues of the Government."

(12 Bom. High Court Report P. 52).

Grant Duff, in speaking of the Deccan, says:—"The Mirasdar is an hereditary occupant whom the Government cannot displace as long as he pays the assessment on his field With various privileges and distinctions in his village, of minor consequence, the Mirasdar has the important power of selling or transferring his right of occupancy at pleasure To render this right saleable, of course infers a low rate of assessment; and much discussion as to his being the proprietor of the soil, has in consequence, arisen in different parts of British India. It is a current opinion in the Maratha country that all of the lands were originally of this description."

(Grant Duff's Hist., Vol. I., P. 22).

Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Pottinger writing as Collector of Ahmednagar, 1822, said:—"The Mirasi tenure has existed in this part of India (in common, I believe, with all others) from time immemorial, and when I have inquired about the period of its establishment, I have been told I might as well inquire when the soil was made."

(Revenue Selec., Vol. IV., P. 736)

These and various other authorities and historical evidences on this point were fully considered by our High Court in the well-known case from Kanara decided in 1875 and it is enough to quote the conclusion arrived by their Lordships, where they say: "This review of the authorities leads us to the conclusion arrived at also (after careful discussion of the question by Mr. H. H. Wilson), that the proprietry right of the sovereign derives no warrant from the ancient laws or institutions of the Hindus and is not recognized by modern Hindu lawyers as exclusive or incompatible with individual ownership.

STATE LANDLORDISM REPUDIATED.

The Government of Lord Lytton em-

(Continued on page 11).

*Previous articles appeared on 8th, 11th, 20th and 26th November respectively.

Notes of the Day.

His Majesty's Health.

The latest bulletins about the condition of His Majesty the King-Emperor's health will cause the gravest anxiety amongst the subjects of his far-flung Empire and they will all join in the prayers offered in this city and elsewhere that King George will be able to come out of the present critical ordeal successfully. To Indians His Majesty's repeated assurances of sympathy in their struggle for Swaraj have always made a special appeal and they have been the foremost in realising the value of the healthy doctrine that the King is above all political controversy and strife. In their feeling of reverence and affection for His Majesty they are not a whit behind their fellow-subjects in self-governing portions of the Empire.

Unity of Life.

The numerous tributes and congratulations received by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose on his seventieth birthday from distinguished men of science and letters from various parts of the world, testify to the international reputation he has earned by his epoch-making discoveries in plant physiology. The message of unity of all life, intuitively perceived by India's ancient seers and proved to be a scientific truth by Western scientists with regard to the ancient kingdom, has been demonstrated by Sir Jagadish to apply to a large extent even to plant life. One of the most felicitous congratulatory messages received by him was from the Education Minister to the Chinese Government, which said: "The world looks to you to lift science into the realm of spiritualism." That has been the ideal which he has laboured these forty years to achieve. Remarkable as his progress has already been, Indians will watch with pride the still greater progress they expect him to achieve.

Makers of History.

Slightly adapting the advice given by an English professor to his students, Mrs. Besant said in her Convocation address at the Benares University: "Study India's past and then you can judge what India can do." This is a sound proposition and true so far as it goes. But the common history books allowed by Government to be used in schools tell little about what India has done for herself and the world but tell a lot of fiction about what Britain has done for India. Indian students should certainly study the true history of India, in their homes if not allowed to do so in their schools. We wish that the Benares University, at least, would be bold and independent enough to encourage such a study of history in the institutions under it. Finally, the young men of India will do well to remember that, while the academic study of history is good, a bit of making of history is better. The young men of China and Egypt who fought for the freedom of their countries might not have been scholars, but millions, young and old, will, for all time, derive inspiration from the history they made.

"Pearls Before Swine."

The very keen resentment felt by popular representatives in the Legislative Council of Ceylon over the arrogant and vexatious treatment meted out by the Baldwin Government in its attempt to browbeat the leaders of Ceylonese opinion, while they were discussing the Donoughmore Commission's recommendations in that Council was expressed in the decision of Sir Ponambulam Ramanathan not to proceed with his motion for a Select Committee to consider those recommendations. It will be recalled that Mr. Amery, the Secretary for the Colonies, had taken the unusual step of intimidating the Ceylonese legislature by sending a letter to the Governor of Ceylon threatening the Council that if it did not toe the Commission's line, dire consequences would follow. The storm of indignation in Ceylon at this insulting interference from Downing Street is well expressed in Sir Ponambalam's remark "what is the use of casting pearls before swine". His attitude indicates that the people of Ceylon are prepared to take the only self-respecting course, in this matter, which is to tell Whitehall that Ceylon does not want a camouflage of self-government and is prepared to reject any fraudulent form of it whatever the consequences may be.

KING'S HEALTH TAKES TURN FOR BETTER

Reassuring Bulletins Issued from the Palace

EMPIRE-WIDE PRAYERS FOR RECOVERY

Anxious Crowds Throng Palace Gates to Get News

London December 3.

Morning's improvement in the King's health is maintained. Temperature is nearer normal. The anxiety regarding heart persists.—Reuter.

REASSURING NEWS

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN KING'S HEALTH

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The bulletin regarding the King's health issued this morning, brought great relief after the anxieties of night. Doctors were only halfhour with the King before issuing the report.

Sir Stanley Hewett was, however, in touch with the Palace throughout the night. When reassuring news was known there was appreciable lessening in the atmosphere of strain prevailing in the Palace.

The Queen, who first received the Doctors' report, was greatly pleased at the improvement.

The Duke and the Duchess of York have cancelled their private visit to industrial concerns in Birmingham originally fixed for tomorrow and 6th December.—Reuter.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL CONDITION

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The bulletin issued at 10/30 this morning states that the King had three hours' quieter sleep since the last bulletin was issued. Temperature is 99.8 and there is a slight improvement in the general condition.—Reuter.

KING FEELING BETTER

CROWD OUTSIDE PALACE ANXIOUS FOR NEWS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The gathering at the Constitutional Club warmly cheered the speech of the Home Secretary, who is one of very frequent visitors to the Palace, regarding the King.

He said that he found at the Palace this morning undoubted feeling that the King was better than he was yesterday. He emphasised his profound personal hope that the improvement would continue, because he had been brought into close personal contact with the King and "cannot conceive it possible in the wide world to find constitutional Monarch more devoted to his work and more adequate'y carrying out his duties as constitutional Monarch than the present sovereign."

The crowd outside the Palace this afternoon was nearly 6,000. Mr. Baldwin, who was among the callers, conversed with Lord Dawson for half an hour.—Reuter.

SPECIAL SERVICE IN THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL

On receipt of the grave news concerning the illness of His Majesty The King-Emperor, a special service of intercession was held in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on Monday evening.

His Excellency the Governor attended the service and there was a large number of loyal subjects of His Mtjesty the King-Emperor present on the occasion.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

EARLIER MASSAGES.

Reuter understands that as far as it is humanly possible to say, there is no valid reason why there should be any change in the King's condition during the next twelve hours. The doctors who left the Palace at nine last evening, returned at 10-30 and were still in the Palace early this morning. It is understood that after the consultation which preceded the issue of the midnight bulletin report was telephoned to the Cabinet. An official of the Royal household early this morning described the situation as very anxious. A large crowd outside the Palace which was formed into queue by police, filed past notice board and read the midnight bullentin posted at 12-50 a.m.—Reuter.

DECLINE IN STRENGTH OF HEART

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A Bulletin says that His Majesty had a quieter sleep during the day and that the infective process continued to diminish. The temperature was 100, but simultaneously there is a decline in the strength of the heart which is causing anxiety.—Reuter.

ANXIETY STILL PERSISTS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

12-10 a.m: The King had some sleep during the last three hours. Further consultation confirms the opinion expressed in the earlier bulletin and in spite of the improvement in lung the anxiety concerning strength of heart persists. The bulletin is signed by Stanley Hewett, Lord Dawson, E. F. Buzzard and L. E. Whitby.—Reuter.

OXYGEM ADMINISTERED TO THE KING

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lord Dawson and Sir Stanley Hewett left the Palace in taxi-cabs at 3/30 this morning. Other doctors had left previously It is understood that no change is expected in King's condition in the next few hours.

It is understood that a small quantity of oxygen was administered to the King as tonic during the night. It is authoritatively pointed out at the Palace that this is not to be regarded as an alarming feature, administration of small quantities of oxygen in such cases being a very common practice.—Reuter.

POLICE ATTACK ON LALAJI

DISCUSSION IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

DR, GOPICHAND'S SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PUNJAB GOVT.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

There was a large attendance to-day in the Punjab Council which assembled to continue the discussion on Dr. Alam's motion recommending a non-official enquiry into the happenings of October 30.

At question time Mr. Afzal Haq enquired of the Government whether any enquiries had been made into the allegations of Sir Michael O'Dwyer that there was a section of Swarajists including the Khilafat "rump" which would be willing to invite foreign invasion and foment local rebellion in the hope of putting down British rule.

Mr. Stow, Finance Member, in reply said that no enquiries were made. Dr. Alam and Mr. Afzal Haq asked whether Government attached any importance to Sir Michael's statement and if so why no enquiry was held.

The President held that the questions were out of order as an answer would amount to an expression of opinion.

Mr. Afzal Haq next asked if the various statements of Sir M. O'Dwyer published in provincial press regarding the political situation in the Punjab excited class hatred.

Mr. Stow replied that Government had no reason to suppose so.

Replying to Dr. Gopichand's question Mr. Stow said Government were making enquiries into the behaviour of the police at Kurukshetra.

SEVERE INDICTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Gopichand continuing his speech on Dr. Alam's resolution said he had told a Government official that a bomb on Dashera Day was thrown by Government 'agent provocateur'. This was obvious from the fact that the bomb was of the service pattern. He declared that after beating them on the barricade the Inspector-General, Senior Superintendent of Police and European D. S. P. pushed them back including Lala Lajpat Rai by holding their necks. (Cries of "Shame".)

Concluding Dr. Gopichand warned the Government that they and only they would be responsible for the consequences which would follow the refusal to hold a non-official enquiry into the incidents.

Pir Akbar Ali, opposing the resolution, emphasised the necessity for respecting the laws of Government.

GOVERNMENT NOT SINCERE.

Mr. Namakchand criticised the Boyd Report and said that the Government was not sincere in appointing the Boyd enquiry.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture, said that no member of the Legislature should join a crowd which was likely to encroach on any orders for the maintenance of law and order.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Afzal Haq, the President objected to Sirdar Jogendra Singh reading his speech.

Proceeding the Minister said that it was not possible for a new enquiry, after the speeches made on this resolution, to record impartial evidence. Mr. Mahomed Sadiq supported the resolution.

Mr. Gray said that the police should be supported in maintaining Law and Order. He cited what he described as parallel cases from European countries to prove that the police here had not acted more harshly on the crowd.

Mr. Cowan said that Lala Lajpat Rai's death was not due to the injuries received on October 30, because, firstly, he then received only superficial bruises, and, secondly, he had taken part in various activities from the 30th October till the day of his death.

Mr. Feroze Uddin said that he had not expected Government opposition to this resolution, as it gave them an opportunity to clear the conduct of their official, but as its passage would not benefit non-officials, he would advise that it should be withdrawn.

Mr. Daulatram Kalia said that it was the duty of policemen to use force against those breaking the law.—A. P.

CHILE EARTHQUAKE HAVOC

TALCA TOWN PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT

MANY BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Santiago de Chile.—A Conservative estimate says that between 100 and 180 have died and between 300 and 500 have been injured in the earthquake. Hundred have died in Talca alone which has been practically wiped out. Martial law has been proclaimed and troops have taken over the distribution of food which has been rationed. The Port construction has suffered severely and many have been buried beneath ruins of buildings The inhabitants of other towns and villages escaped in nick of time from tottering buildings and camped in the open.—Reuter.

INHABITANTS SLEEPING IN TENTS

MOST BUILDING DAMAGE

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Santiago De Chile.—The Port Constitution has been badly damaged. Inhabitants are sleeping in tents. Only ten per cent of the houses in Tampa are inhabitable. Damaged building are being demolished to avoid danger of collapse. Further intermittent shocks of lesser intensity were felt during the weekend in the affected area.—Reuter.

122 DEAD: 250 INJURED

LONDON Dec. 2.

Santiago de Chile.—Official deathroll owing to the earthquake hitherto is 122. and it is reported that 250 people have been injured. The ports of Concepcion and Tome have been considerably damaged, and the hospital at Tomuco and the cathedral at Linares ruined.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

NO ORDERS STILL ISSUED

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrived here yesterday and will remain here for the rest of the season.

Although the scheme for a separate secretariat for the Assembly was recommended by the Assembly to be put into force on the 1st of December no orders have yet been issued in this connection.—A. P.

MORE LIGHT ON ESPIONAGE ARRESTS

SEQUEL TO SERIES OF BURGLARIES

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cologne.—It is reported that three of the Germans arrested on the charge of espionage have been released. Those still in custody include ex-Major Kratz Inspector of Mainz German State Property Bureau, several German workmen previously employed in the French Army and Man Frisch who is alleged to have acted as a secret agent outside the occupied area. Kratz is accused of attempting to obtain military documents and plans and to have passed them on to secret agents by bribery of German civilians employed in the French Army or residing in houses where French officers were billeted. Arrests are said to have been the sequel to a series of burglaries in the officers' houses in the absence of the occupants.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE BEHAVIOUR

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN U. P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2.

It is understood that a motion of adjournment will be proposed on the opening day of the next session of the provincial legislative council on December 13th as a protest against the behaviours of the police on the 28th 29th and 30th of last month in connection with the dispersal of boycott demonstrations.—A. P.

PARSIS QUALIFY FOR FINAL

Hindus' Sparkling Batting in Second Innings

"HIT OUT OR GET OUT"

Hurricane Hits Bring 256 Runs in Two and Half Hours

HINDUS IST INNINGS	260 RUNS.
,, 2ND ,,	256 (for 7 wickets declared)
PARSIS 1 ST. INNINGS—	396 RUNS
,, 2ND ,,	87 (for two wickets)

Though the interest of the match between the Hindus and the Parsis fagged on the second day, a large crowd was present on Monday and they were rewarded in seeing some of the sparkling batting performances both by the Hindu and Parsi batsmen.

Monday's game provided a number of thrills. Palia, the Parsi colt, practically monopolised the bowling for some time and his eight wicket partnership with B. Kapadia was a record for the tournament.

With 136 runs to make up in a short time, the Hindus were up against a stiff job but the Hindu batsmen were determined to get the runs as quickly as they could and their performance of getting 259 runs in less than two hours and a half is really creditable.

Pardeshi and Deodhar the opening pair set an example of forcing the pace and the spectators were treated to a sparkling cricket and runs came in a merry mood till the Hindu skipper declared.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

PARSIS.	HINDUS.
D. K. Kapadia.,	P. Vithal.
J. Havewala.	K. S. Duleepsinghji.
S. H. Colah.	D. B. Deodhar.
B. E. Kapadia.	C. K. Naidu.
F. E. Kapadia.	M. H. Chandarana.
H. J. Vajifdar.	L. P. Jai.
Palsotia.	L. Ramji.
R. J. Jamshetji.	K. G. Pardeshi.
P. Palia.	J. G. Navle.
J. H. Elavia.	S. S. Joshi.
N. D. Marshall.	M. A. Deshmukh.
UMPIRES.	
J. Birtwistle.	G. M. Shaikh.

Although much of the interest had been lost in the match between the Parsis and Hindus the usual large crowd turned out to witness the third day's play ,and an interesting one it proved to be. The Parsis continued their innings and compiled 396 runs, Palia and Kapadia creating a new record for the eighth wicket partnership by collecting 130 runs, the previous best being one of 105 runs put up by Vajifdar and Doli Kapadia in 1922. Both Palia and Kapadia deserved great credit for their wonderful stand which served to consolidate the Parsis' strong position. Palia's effort of 69 runs was especially good for one who was appearing in Quadrangular cricket for the first time. He was given a life at 40 but his innings lasted over two and a half hours. B. Kapadia was slower in scoring his 50 runs, but his style was worth seeing. He also gave a chance when he was 39.

Being 136 runs in arrears on the first innings the Hindus "took the bull by the horns" and gave a sparkling display of batting. Deodhar and Pardeshi opened the innings and in an hour the first century had been reached without loss. Deodhar cut brilliantly while Pardeshi relied on pretty drives. When the lunch interval arrived the pair were still together. At 146 the first wicket dropped Deodhar succumbing to a fine catch by Elavia who was on the leg boundary. His total of 83 runs had occupied him 85 minutes and he received a great ovation when he returned to the pavilion. Pardeshi carried on to score a faultless 57 before being dismissed by a smart catch by Doli. Dhuleepsinghji added 38 runs in his usual attractive style, this total including one six, but Naidu was unlucky, for after he had hit two magnificent sixes over the pavilion, Marshall held him at deep cover. Jai also succeeded, this time scoring a chanceless 43.

The Hindus declared when they were 259 runs for 7 wickets leaving the Parsis to make 121 runs to win.

The Parsi batting was very dull at the beginning, only 30 runs being scored in the first hour. F. E. Kapadia was the first to fall and then Jamshedji and Colah got associated. The left hander repeated his stonewalling tactics, and in 85 minutes had only collected 12 runs. S. S. Joshi holding him off his own bowling.

Colah began cautiously, but as the day drew to a close he opened his shoulders and by dashing cricket collected 45 runs. His partnership

minute. Stumps were drawn when the score was 87 runs for 2 wickets, and thus the Parsis passed into the final on the results of the first innings.

With things looking none too bright for them, the Hindus came into field when the Parsi-Hindu match was resumed on Monday morning. Palia and B. Kapadia, the overnight Parsi "not outs", continued their innings. Chandarana took charge of the ball from the Pavilion end and for the very second ball Palia drove him to the leg for 3. B. Kapadia snicked a single off the same bowler for the next ball.

Facing Ramji's bowling from the Gymkhana end B. Kapadia survived an appeal for a catch in the slips for the very first ball. The player lifted the ball safely into the hands of Naidu but his hands appeared to have touched the ground and the Umpire declared "no." With a single off Ramji for the next over Palia signalled 340.

When Palia had added only 8 runs to his previous days score he was bodly missed by Deodhar in the slips off Chandarana. One more run off Ramji in the next over hoisted 350 on the score board.

A BEAUTIFUL DRIVE.

Joshi replaced Chandarna at the Pavilion end. Palia executed a beautiful drive on the off and Chandarana chasing it conceded four runs. Palia thus reached his 50 amidst applause The same player sent Joshi to the ropes in his next over and signalled 370.

Deshmukh took charge of the ball from Ramji. Palia drove him for a three and B. Kapadia sweeped a four thus reaching his 50.

JOSHI EFFECTS A CATCH.

Vithal effected another change in bowling by having Pardeshi to bowl from the Pavilion end. Palia banged him for a four couple and then to the ropes thus raising the Parsi score to 390. But in the next over Palia lifted Pardeshi to mid on and Joshi held him safely (395—8—69).

PALIA'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

Palia played a briliant innings for his 'first appearance' and his 69 was without blemish but for a difficult 'life' he gave when he was 40. He was also responsible for beating the previous 8th wicket partnership record. He and B. Kapadia between themselves contributed 130 runs, the previous record being 105 put up by D. K. Kapadia and Vajifdar playing

(Continued on page 8.)

FORTHCOMING ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

BASELESS RUMOURS CONTRADICTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

Mr. R. U. Farooqi, Member of All-India Muslim League in a statement to the Associated Press regarding the forthcoming All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi says:

Baseless rumours and mischievous misrepresentations have become the order of the day. Recently a rumour had been set afloat by some interested persons that Mr. Jinnah desires to widen the gulf of Muslim differences instead of briding them and bringing about reconciliation with the Shafi party. It is said that Sir Muhammad Shafi postponed the annual session of his league and appealed to Mr. Jinnah to do the same but he turned a deaf ear to this conciliatory appeal and thus shattered all hopes of reconciliation. In fairness to Mr. Jinnah I have to say that as the President of the All-India Muslim League he is not a dictator but the custodian of Muslim trust with certain obligations. He has to follow the constitution and to bow down before the decision of the Council composed of 300 prominent leading and chosen representative Muslims of various shades of opinion from all over India.

APPEAL MADE TOO LATE.

According to the constitution of the League, it is beyond the power of the President to postpone the annual session of the League or override the decision of the Council. The appeal was made just at the eleventh hour when members of the Council had arrived to take part in the deliberatins. The question of postponement was not down on the agenda and constitutionally nothing outside the agenda could be taken up. For any amendment or change in the agenda previous notice is necessary in order to invite written opinions of absent members which have got their due weight and are counted as votes. If there was any private matter of difference between Sir Muhammad Shafi and Mr. Jinnah, which is not at all the case, that could be settled between themselves at any time and at any place but in case of any political issud in variance to the decision of the League, matters are quite different. Here Mr. Jinnah is helpless as any other member.—A. P.

AT THE CALL OF DUTY

Pandit M. Nehru Accepts Congress Presidentship

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following statement:—

"In reply to my circular letter of November 7 published in the press the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Calcutta Congress and following thirteen Provincial Congress Committees have done me the honour to express their full confidence in me:—1 Bengal, 2 Bombay, 3 Punjab; 4 U. P., 5 Berar, 6 C. P. Hindustani, 7, C. P. Marathi, 8 Gujarat, 9 Maharastra, 10 Behar, 11 Utkal, 12 Assam and 13 Karnataka.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee has not given any definite reply to the point I had raised and has passed a non-committal resolution. The Andhra Committee has stated it does not wish to reconsider the matter. I take it that both these committees are not in agreement with me. The remaining five namely 1 Delhi, 2 Ajmere 3 Sind, 4 Kerala and 5 Burma have sent no replies and from the fact that no reports of their proceedings have appeared in the press I conclude they have not had an opportunity of meeting to consider my letter.

THE CALL OF DUTY.

I am sorry I cannot put off my statement any further in expectation of their replies. I may say, however, that I have reason to believe that most, if not all, of these will be found to be in agreement with me. In these circumstances the call of duty is clear and I feel I must obey that call and gratefully accept the honour of rendering such service as I can as President of the Congress. To my countrymen in general and to those committees, in particular, who have renewed their confidence in me, I tender my grateful thanks and offer my sincere assurance that I shall strive to deserve their confidence and their help and cooperation.—A. P.

ACUTE DISCONTENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

Wadi Bunder Staff Refuse to work more than 8 Hours

AGENT DENIES ALLEGATIONS

Matunga Workers in Mass Meeting Favour Direct Action

The Agent, G.I.P. Railway, has issued the following press note under date December 3:—

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Staff Union was held on Friday, November 30, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) In view of the facts that for the last three weeks, the Receipt Section of the Wadi Bunder staff have been working continuously from 11 a.m. till late even upto midnight, that such continuous working without food and rest has adversely affected the staff, that the authorities have shown callous disregard to the repeated and earnest requests of the Union to remove the said hardships and that it has become now physically impossible for the said staff any longer to work under such strain, this Special General Meeting of the Union resolves that the Receipt Section of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union should cease working after eight hours' careful diligent and loyal work.

(2) This Special General Meeting of the Union emphatically protests against the actions of the authorities at Wadi Bunder in asking the staff in other sections to work in the Receipt Section in addition to their own daily duties. This meeting further resolves that as long as the grievances of the Receipt Section referred to above, remain unredressed, no member of the Union working in other sections at Wadi Bunder shall work in any other capacity even if transferred, than the one in which he happened to be working on November 1928.

(3) Resolved that the above resolution be confirmed in the extraordinary general meeting to be called for that purpose on the 2nd of December 1928 at some suitable place to be notified hereafter and voting be taken by ballot. Resolved further that effect be given to the above resolution if and when confirmed as from Wednesday, the 5th December 1928.

AGENT'S VERSION

The Agent of the G.I.P. Railway saw Mr. S. C. Joshi on Saturday afternoon December 1, to discuss the matter.

A general meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Wadi Bunder Staff Union was subsequently held on Sunday afternoon December 2, and in view of the report of the meeting between the Agent and Mr. Joshi which appears in the "Times of India" of December 3; it is necessary for the G.I.P. Railway Administration to make a statement.

Nothing whatever was stated at the meeting about an 8 hour day. What Mr. Joshi pressed for was that definite working hours shou'd be laid down.

The Agent told Mr. Joshi that it was entirely out of place to threaten "Satyagraha," and if any member of the staff performed "Satyagraha" disciplinary action would be taken; to threaten the Administration was not the proper way to get concessions.

The statement said to have been made at the meeting on Sunday "that the staff were suffering from the evil consequences of continuous working for more than 12 hours a day" is untrue. For the whole of the busy season none of the Receipt Section of the staff at Wadi Bunder have worked 60 hours in a week, and on many occasions the hours have not exceeded 50.

In one of the resolutions passed at the meeting on Friday, November 30, it is stated that for the last 3 weeks the Receipt Section of the Wadi Bunder staff have been working continuously from 11 a.m. till late even up to midnight, and that such continuous working without food and rest adversely affected the staff. From this it would be gathered that the staff come at 11 a.m. and work without food and rest upto midnight. This is entirely incorrect; an hour off is allowed for the mid-day meal and 20 minutes for tea, and as has already been stated the average hours worked are less than 60 hours in a week.

The Agent said that the hours worked by the Receipt Section of the W. Bunder staff would be considered, and if it was found practicable to reduce them this would be done. It might be possible to make an adjustment in the duties of the staff at Wadi Bunder but their cooperation was essential.—A. P.

G. I. P. WORKERS' MEETING

The first of a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Strike Committee was held at Matunga Workshop on Monday, under the presidentship of Mr. V. B. Purandare. He pointed out what the Agent's reply meant to the workers on the demands. By a decision of the Managing Committee a Strike Committee had been appointed to set up the necessary machinery for direct action, and called on the workers to give their whole-hearted support to this Committee. The Chairman then called on Mr. B. F. Bradley to address the meeting.

"TIME FOR DIRECT ACTION."

Mr. Bradley recalled the unanimous vote that was given by the Matunga workers a few months ago for direct action, and gave the reason why action was not taken, this was to bring about unity with the Workshop and Staff on the line. The Agent had again refused their demands. Now was the time for them to operate their decision and force the hands of the Agent.

Mr. Joglekar then addressed the meeting and explaining the theory of having these series of meetings impressed upon the men why they were forced to talk about direct action, and appoint a Strike Committee and turn the "Railwayman" newspaper from monthly to weekly, and to raise a strike fund of Rs. 1,00,000 by one rupee and 8 annas tickets and also to carry on propaganda to instruct the workers on the line how to act when the strike is called.

A COMRADE FROM HYDERABAD.

A visitor Mr. Khan, President of the N. G. S. Railway Employees' Union, then addressed the meeting. He pointed out the struggle that the N. G. S. Railwaymen had just gone through and advised the workers to follow these principles to obtain their demands. Firstly, see that the demand is just, secondly believe in your leaders, and thirdly stand side by side as real soldiers. Follow these points and success will be yours.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, the Secretary of the Strike Committee, thereupon requested all the men to be ready to act at the call for action.

Mr. V. P. Rele thanked Mr. Khan, the President of the N. G. S. Railway Union for his address.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

1. This meeting of the Matunga workers gives its whole-hearted support to the Managing Committee in setting up a Strike Committee.
2. Also gives a full support to the proposal to raise a Strike Fund.
3. Also supports the idea of making the "Railwayman" newspaper a weekly.
4. Further resolves that full preparation should be made for a general strike on the whole line at an early date.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF G. I. P. RLY. UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Parel Workshop men will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Strike Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

PARSIS QUALIFY FOR FINAL

(Continued from page 7.)

against the Presidency in 1922. Palia's innings consisted of 7 four's.

Havewalla joined B. Kapadia but before any runs were added B. Kapadia was held by Navle behind the wickets off Pardeshi (395—9—59). Kapadia's 59 was collected by cautious play in the course of which he hit 8 four's. He remained at the wickets a little under three hours.

Palsetia, the last man in had only added a sing'e to the score when Jai held him off Deshmukh at third man. Thus the Parsi innings closed at 11-40 for 396 after having lasted seven hours and 35 minutes.

A BRIGHT BEGINNING

HINDUS OPEN SECOND INNINGS

Deodhar and Pardeshi opened the Hindu 2nd innings exactly at 12 noon with 136 runs in arrears. Vajifdar opened the attack from the Boribunder end, Deodhar skying his second ball at deep leg where Havewalla failed to hold him. He then glanced the bowler for a single. Pardeshi following suit. Palia bowling from the Gymkhana end had his second ball punished to the leg for a two by Pardeshi. The first decade was signalled after 5 minutes play both batsmen scoring steadily. Deodhar then lifted Palia for a four.

He then glanced Vajifdar for a single and Pardeshi repeated the stroke signalling at the same time 20. Deodhar skilfully slashed Palia for the maximum.

OPENING PAIR DEFY BOWLING.

Palsetia relieved Vajifdar and had his second ball square cut for four, the third and the fourth going for the same part cover, sending 40 up in twenty minutes' play. Deodhar got another single off the same bowler thus Palsetia's first over yielding 14 runs. Both batsmen played confidently and 50 was reached after 25 minutes' play.

Vajifdar replaced Palia and Deodhar square cut him for four and again for two. the score mounting to 60.

DEODHAR'S 50.

Pardeshi signalled 70 off Palsetia's next over by driving him for a four. He and Deodhar were scoring at the rate of 2 runs a minute. A misfield by Jamshedji off Vajifdar cost the Parsis 3 runs. Deodhar slashed Vajifdar for four and reached his 50 in forty minutes' play.

Amidst vociferous cheering of the crowd Pardeshi again sent Vajifdar to ropes and then for a single and hoisted 80 on the score board.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

Marshall relieved Palsetia at the Boribunder end and had not bowled the over when Pardeshi drew the attention of the Parsi skipper to sunlight reflected on him by the use of a mirror by some spectators seated in the enclosure on the Wandby Road side. The incident created considerable excitement and the game was interrupted for a few minues till the Umpire went up to the enclosure and requested the crowd to behave itself.

In the next over Pardeshi sent Vajifdar to the ropes and signalled the first century after 50 minutes' play. After one more over had been bowled play was stopped for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH

Resuming after tea time Deodhar faced the bowling of Palia from the Gymkhana end. In the accompaniment of cheers he drove the very first ball to long slip for one. Pardeshi did the same. Deodhar smacked a boundary and sent 110 up. Marshall bowling from the other end conceded single runs to Deodhar and Pardeshi respectively. His last ball was sent to the ropes by Deodhar.

Deodhar again punished Palia to square boundary and signalled 120, he himself reaching 70 in sixty minutes' play. Deodhar was scoring at the same terrific rate and 130 was reached at 2-15 p.m. while attempting to take a risky run Pardeshi survived an appeal for "run out" and with another single he reached his 50 amidst loud applause.

The next over saw Deodhar pulling up Palia on the leg for a couple. Deodhar skied the next ball to the same place and was held by Elavia (146—1—83). Thus ended the brilliant career of the Poona batsman. He played a sterling innings and hit 10 four's and took 85 minutes to compile his score.

Duleepsinghji joined Pardeshi and made a beautiful drive for one off Marshall

Pardeshi was beautifully held by D. K. Kapadia off Marshall on the mid-off when he was 57 (148—2—57). He played very bright cricket and hit 4 four's.

NAIDU'S BRILLIANT BUT SHORT BATTING.

Naidu joined Duleepsinhji and delighted the crowds by lifting Palia clean over the Gymkhana roof for a sixer. He repeated the feat and scored another "sixer" for the next ball. The third ball saw Naidu caught on the square leg by Marshall. (163—3—13). Naidu's score consisted of 2 sixers and a single.

Jai filling the gap sent Palia to the flags and "Duleep" signalled 170. Another five minutes' play showed 180 on the board. Duleep sent Palia for 3 and Jai followed suit with a four to the leg. The next over saw Du'eep hit another four and at the same time raise the score to 190 with one boundary more for Duleep and Jai respectively, the score mounted to 200 at 2-55 p.m. The Hindus had scored after lunch 100 runs in 55 minutes.

Vajifdar bowled from the Gymkhana end and Duleep greeted him with the maximum and then a single. A couple off Marshall by Duleep raised the Hindu score to 210.

DULEEP CAUGHT EARLY.

Duleep was hitting out and sent Marshall for a sixer. to the mid-on. He, however, lifted the next ball in the hands of Elavia who held him safely (225—4—38) "Duleep" played a superb game and but for the fact that he looked determined to "hit out," he should have remained long at the wickets. He hit 2 four's and a sixer.

Ramji joined Jai but deserted the crease when B. Kapadia held him behind the wickets off Vajifdar's first ball, (225—5—0.)

The Hindu skipper joined Jai and the latter drove Vajifdar for a couple. Vithal scored a single but was immediately dismissed by Marshall. Vajifdar holding him in the slipe, (230—6—1).

Jai sent Vajifdar to the flags and S. S. Joshi who had joined Jai sneaked a single. Another single by Joshi raised the Hindu score to 240. Jai again punished Vajifdar for a boundary. Joshi took a couple off Marshall and Jai followed it up by another four and signalled 250.

Palia relieved Vajifdar at the Gymkhana end and conceded a couple and a single to Jai. Relieving Marshall Palsetia conceded a couple to Joshi. Joshi scored another single and Jai was declared l.b.w. off Palsetia's next ball. (259—7—46). Jai played a fearless innings and hit 5 four's. Joshi was unbeaten with 14 runs to his credit when the Hindus declared their innings.

With the stupendous task of having to dismiss the Parsi side for 122 runs in an hour and a half, to win, the Hindus came in to field exactly at 3-45 p.m. Jamshedji and F. Kapadia opened the innings, Chandarana bowling a maiden from the Bori Bunder end Ramji bow'ed from the Gymkhana end and conceded a single to F. Kapadia

CAUTIOUS PLAY.

Jamshedji and Kapadia both "stonewalled" and conceded maiden overs to Chandarana and Ramji respectively. Both were playing a very cautious game and runs came in at a very slow pace. After 25 minutes' play F. Kapadia hit the first boundary.

For the next ball however he succumbed to the "leg trap" set for him, Deodhar bringing off a spectacular catch. (9—1—7).

Colah filled the gap, and again dull play ensued, both batsmen refusing to take risks. Colah however signalled the first decade after the Parsis had batted for 40 minutes, by glancing Ramji in the slips for four. Fifteen minutes later Colah again sent Ramji to the leg for four bringing the Parsi score to 20 after 55 minutes' play.

Deshmukh bow'ed from the Gymkhana end and another maiden resulted. His second over however yielded ten runs, Colah sending him twice to the ropes. The score board indicated 30 runs after 65 minutes play.

Deshmukh again conceded two more 'fours' to Colah and the score mounted to 40. Colah was playing a dashing game and when Joshi replaced Deshmukh, he sent his first ball for a sixer. He followed it up by two more boundaries and a couple, Joshi's over costing 16 runs.

Ramji's next over saw Colah give a difficult chance which Naidu dropped on the cover. Off the same bowler Colah banged two more successive boundaries.

In the next over Joshi bowled and caught Jamshedji (73—9—12). Jamshedji played a dull and purely defensive game and took 85 minutes to score 12 runs.

PARSIS QUALIFY FOR FINAL MATCH

Havewalla filled the crease and Colah welcomed him by hitting Joshi for another four. There was only five minutes' play left and Colah monopolised the batting and executed strokes all round the wickets. When the stumps were drawn for the day, the Parsis had scored 87 for the loss of 3 wickets. They thus qualified to play the finals against the winners of the Muslim-European match

Colah was unbeaten with 68 runs to his credit which he collected in 61 minutes after bright and all round play although at first he was unenterprising he opened out when the bowling was worn down. His innings included 11 fours and one sixer.

HINDUS.—(1st. Innings).

J. G. Navle, b. Palia	.....	2
K. G. Pardeshi, c. Palsetia, b. Palia	.....	3
K. S. Duleepsinghji, c. Colah, b. Vajifdar	.....	84
L. P. Jai, b. Vajifdar	.....	76
C. K. Naidu, c. B. Kapadia, b. Vajifdar	.....	6
D. B. Deodhar, c. B. Kapadia, b. Palsetia	.....	48
P. Vithal, c. Vajifdar, b. Palsetia		35
L. Ramji, b. Palsetia	.....	0
S. S. Joshi, c. Vajifdar, b. Palsetia		1
M. A. Deshmukh, c. Vajifdar, b. Palsetia	.....	0
M. H. Chandarana, (not out).	....	0
Extras	.....	5
Total	.....	260

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. J. Vajifdar	36	13	59	3
P. E. Palia	25	3	69	2
S. Palsetia	12.3	3	38	5
R. J. Jamshedji	16	0	62	0
J. Havewalla	4	4	27	0

Palia bowled tw no-balls.

HINDU II INNINGS.

D. B. Deodhar c. Elavia b Palia		83
K. G. Pardeshi c. D. Kapadia b. Marshall	.....	57
K. S. Duleepsinhji c. Elavia b. Marshall	.....	58
C. K. Naidu c. Marshall b. Palia		13
L. P. Jai l.b.w. b. Palsetia	...	46
L. Ramji c. B. Kapadia b. Vajifdar	.....	0
P. Vithal (Capt.) c. Vajifdar b. Marshall	.....	1
S. S. Joshi (not out)	...	14
Extras	.....	7
Total for 7 wickets (Innnings Declared).	.....	359

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vajifdar	13	0	74	1
Palia	11	0	79	2
Palsetia	45	1	25	1
Marshall	13	0	74	3

PARSIS: I Innings.

R. J. Jamshedji c. Duleep b. Ramji	.....	43
F. E. Kapadia c. Navle b. Ramji	...	11
S. H. Colah c. Duleep b. Chandarana	.....	98
N. D. Marshall l.b.w. Ramji	...	15
H. J. Vajifdar c. Navle b. Ramji		56
J. H. Elavia l.b.w. Ramji	.....	4
D. K. Kapadia b. Deshmukh	...	12
B. Kapadia c. Navle b. Pardeshi		59
P. Palia c. Joshi b. Pardeshi	...	69
J. Havewalla (not out)	.....	0
S. Palsetia c. Jai b. Deshmukh		1
Extras	.....	25
Total	.....	396

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chandarana	31	9	77	1
Ramji	51	13	92	4
Naidu	8	3	9	nil.
Deshmukh	27.3	5	90	3
S. S. Joshi	32	7	71	nil
Duleep	3	nil	14	nil
Pardeshi	3	0	8	2

PARSIS II INNINGS.

Jamshedji c and b Deshmukh	12
F. Kapadia c Deodhar, b Chandarana	7
Colah not out	68
Havewalla not out	0
Total for 2 wickets	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	T.	W.
Chandarana	10	6	7	1
Ramji	13	5	42	nil
Deshmukh	4	1	17	1
Joshi	6	4	11	nil

GAMBLING ON RACE COURSE

Corporation up in Arms

GOVT. TO BE REQUESTED TO PUT RESTRICTIONS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is up in arms against gambling on the race course and despite the protest of a certain Nationalist Councillor, it was resolved to request Government to restrict gambling on the race course to the bona-fide horse owners and members of the W.I.T.C. only. Sir D'Arcy Lindsay was an interested visitor in the Corporation Hall and sat for about an hour listening to the debate.

HALALKHORE SERVICE AT DADAR.

The Corporation adjourned discussion of the following resolution on the motion of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla as the Commissioner had invited counsel's opinion on the subject:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report at an early date whether it is a fact that the Municipal halalkhore service heretoforce rendered to the Rag-boxes at Dadar Parsi Colony is proposed to be discontinued from and after 1st November, 1928, and if so, he be requested not to do so in view of the great nuisance that might be caused by the water-closets being choked up with rags and rubbish on account of the discontinuance of the service above referred to."

RESTRICTION OF RACING.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of restricting racing in Bombay to race horse owners and bona-fide members of the Western India Turf Club.

The Committee were of opinion that restriction of racing to race horse owners and bona-fide members of the Turf Club was the nearest approach to the total elimination of racing and was a move in the right direction.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, in all its aspects, including the one that racing was meant to serve as an incentive to horse-breeding and therefore could not be stopped by any means, a proposition was placed before the Committee that the principle underlying the reference before the Committee be approved. Another proposition recommending the Corporation to request Government that the Second Enclosure be closed down, it being understood that the terms and conditions governing admission to the First Enclosure would not be curtailed in any way than what they are to-day was also placed before the Committee. But after mature consideration neither of the propositions found favour with the Committee.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report of the Committee be recorded.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the Government be requested to close down the second enclosure, it being understood that the terms and conditions governing admission to the First Enclosure would not be curtailed in any way, than they were to-day.

Mr. Boman-Behram said there were no two opinions that racing was an evil and should be stopped as far as possible.

Mr. Khairaz:—Then why do you go to the races?

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Boman-Behram:—Whether I go there or you go, that is not the question. The question before us is one of principle.

Mr. S. A. Mantri seconding the amendment said the race course was patronised by a large number of victoriawallas and *khatarawallas* whose families were ruined owing to heavy losses on the race course.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved another amendment that the race course be restricted to bona fide race horse owners and members of the Turf Club.

Mr. Balubhai Desai seconded the amendment and characterised gambling on the race course as "legalised gambling."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supporting the amendment said the race course had spelled ruin to rich and poor.

Dr. J. N. Choksey suggested appointed of a Committee to draft the representation to be forwarded to the Government.

Dr. Vora agreed to incorporate the suggestion as a rider to his amendment.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz said at least Rs. ten lacs passed through the race course on every race day. It was not possible that Government would enact any law as suggested by the Corporation. The best way, he said was to request the Government to ask the W.I.T.C. to exercise stricter control while renewing the license. He pleaded for the race horse owners that if the race course was restricted only to the horse owners or bona fide members of the W.I.T.C. the race horse owners would lose tremendously.

A HAPPY PASTIME.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said racing was a happy pastime and a game of a harmless nature.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay was surprised at the speech of Mr. Horniman and pointed out that a member of families were ruined on account of racing and in many cases women folk were deprived of their ornaments by men to go to the race course.

The question was put to vote at this stage and the amendment of Dr. Vora was carried as a substantive proposition.

TIME SIGNAL.

The Corporation agreed to the following proposition of Mr. Pothan Joseph:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to arrange with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, to have a time signal introduced in Bombay by the slowing down of the current for about 15 seconds at 9 p.m. every day."

ARBITRATION IN TRAM RATES.

Consideration was then given to the letter of the General Manager, B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., placing on record the appointment of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to act as an Arbitrator on behalf of the Company to settle by arbitration the question whether or not the rates contained ni the Schedule to his letter of the 4th October 1928, should be charged by the Company over the respective extensions mentioned therein or any of them and if not what other rate o rrates should be charged on such extensions or any of them.

On the motion of Mr. V. D. Govindji, it was resolved to request the General Manager, B. E. S. T. to postpone the question of arbitration until the Corporation had finally disposed of the matter.

The following resolution of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai was thrown off by a large majority:

"That the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that in the cause of sanitation and cleanliness it is highly desirable that a sufficient number of *padias* for drinking water or earthen drinking pots should be provided in each Municipal School which after being once used by a student should be thrown away."

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

Oorgaum December 3.—Two hand jumper coolies were killed early yesterday morning in a rock burst in the Champion Reef Mine. Two others were injured and were removed to hospital.—A. P.

"GOVT.'S HIGH-HANDED ACTION"

SUPERSESSION OF GAYA BOARD

CONDEMNATION BY LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE

PATNA, Dec. 3.

A largely attended conference of the local bodies of the Province was held at Gaya yesterday to consider the action of the Government in suppressing the Gaya District Board The Hon. Mr. Shah Mahomed Zubair presided. After discussing the Government resolution superseding the district board the Hon. Mr. Anugrah Narayan's (Chairman, District Board) reply thereto the Conference adopted the following resolutions:—

"This Conference after having fully considered both, is of opinion that ordre of the Government is wholly unjustified and the facts and figures mentioned by the Government in many cases are unfounded, exaggerated and wholly untrue. The Conference deplores that the Government did not show the board concerned the ordinary courtesy and fairness to call for an explanation before passing the order of supersession. The Conference is further of opinion that the Auditor has exceeded his Province in going into the merits of the policy of the Board and considers this a serious encroachment on the rights of local bodies.

This Conference calls upon the local bodies and the public at large to take effective steps to safeguard the rights of local Self-Government and to prevent such encroachments on them in future and to support the people of Gaya in any legitimate steps they may take to vindicate their rights. It also appeals to the Legislative Council to protect the local bodies against such highhanded action of Government. This Conference supports the challenge of Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha to the Government to submit the case to an impartial tribunal for a fair and open enquiry."

Mr. Ranadayalu Sinha, M.L.C., moved the above resolution. In doing so he contended that the figures of liabilities given by the auditor was exaggerated and in many places wholly untrue and the Government had no case for the supersession of the Board. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held at Gaya which was addressed by Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, M.L.C. Both of them condemned very strongly the action of the Government, particularly of the Minister, Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, in superseding the Gaya Board.—A. P.

RUHR STEEL DISPUTE

ALL PARTIES AGREE TO ARBITRATION

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Berlin.—As all the parties concerned in the Ruhr steel dispute have decided to subzmit unconditionally to the decision of the Government arbitrator, Herr Severing, it is expected that the work will be resumed immediately.—Reuter.

GLOUCESTER LEAVES FOR VICTORIA FALLS

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Livingstone (Rhodesia).—The Duke of Glocester has left Sakania by special train and will arrive at Victoria Falls on Tuesday.—Reuter.

BAN ON CALCUTTA XHIBITION LIFTED

WARDHA, Dec. 3.

The ban put on the exhibition at Calcutta by the All-India Spinner's Association has been lifted by Mahatma Gandhi in view of the Bengal Committee's decision. Mahatma Gandhi advises those Khadi organisations to partake in the Congress Exhibition who can, during the short time left, do so.—A. P.

SIR DENYS BRAY TO RETURN BY AIR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

According to the present arrangements Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, who has been at home for a short period will return to India by air from Cairo arriving at Karachi about December 17.—Reuter.

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SHINVARI REBELLION IN AFGHANISTAN

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS

KING'S PALACE BURNT DOWN

PESHAWAR, Dec. 3.

The latest reports from Eastern Afghanistan show that the rebellion is gaining ground. Shinwaris appear to have been joined by some Khuggianis and Mohmands. The road on both sides of Jelalabad is cut off and the twon is invested. It is reported that the Afghan King's Palace outside the walls has been burnt down and other properity destroyed The hangars on the aerodrome have been burnt down and some aeroplanes, it is believed, destroyed. On the other hand, the arrival of a body of Mangal Alijaris to help the Government is reported and Afghan Ministers are negotiating with the insurgent leaders at Mimla.—A. P.

SIMONITES ARRIVE AT CAWNPORE

CROWDS GREET THEM WITH BLACK FLAGS

CAWNPORE, Dec. 3.

The Simon Commission arrived from Lucknow by motor cars at 10.30 a.m. The authorities and leaders helped each other in preserving peace and keeping order. Members of the Commission were not accorded any public reception. There was elaborate police arrangement all along the line. As soon as the Commission entered the city crowds numbering about 10,000 waved black flags and cried "Simon go Back" "India for Indians", "Down with Imperialism" and similar inscriptions were displayed conspicuously on posters and placards.—A. P.

CAWNPORE FIREBRANDS FOR CALCUTTA

LUCKNOW POLICE OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

CAWNPORE, Dec. 2.

The Simon Commission is expected here tomorrow on a brief visit. An appeal has been issued by Dr. Motari Lal, Pundit Jawharlal, Mr. Ganeshankar Vidyarthi and others urging the people to observe complete hartal tomorrow. Two rehearsal processions with black flags organised by the Mazdoor Sabha and the Congress Committee are parading the city crying "Simon, Go Back". The police have not interfered with the processionists.

At a public meeting held in the evening presided over by Pundit Jawharlal the following resolutions were passed:

(1) This public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore strongly condemns the cowardly, brutal and unprovoked attacks on peaceful demonstrators, specially the leaders, on three consecutive days by the Lucknow police in connection with the boycott demonstrations.

(2) This meeting congratulates the citizens of Lucknow, particularly the student community and Pundits Jawharlal Nehru, Govind Ballabh Pant and Babu Mohanlal Saksena on the very successful organisation and observance of boycott demonstrations in spite of grave provocation.—A.P.

PUBLIC GAMBLING IN KURSAALS

REFERENDUM ACCORDS PERMISSION

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Berne.—A referendum throughout country decided that gambling should be henceforth publicly permitted in Kursaas. 200,000 voted for and 270,000 against the motion.—Reuter.

PERSO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

ITS MAIN FEATURES

LONDON Dec. 2.

Teheran.—The Perso-Egyptian Treaty consists of nine clauses, main features being perpetual peace, enjoyment by representatives of the contracting parties, privileges accorded to those of other friendly Governments, the right of establishment of Consulates by mutual agreement, and the most favoured nation treatment in case of resident subjects. Six months' notice before the expiration of five years is necessary, should either party wish to abrogate the Treaty. Consular Customs and Commercial treaties will be drafted as soon as possible.—Reuter

LOCAL GOVT. BILL IN LORDS

AN EXCHANGE OF OFFICE

LONDON, Dec. 2.

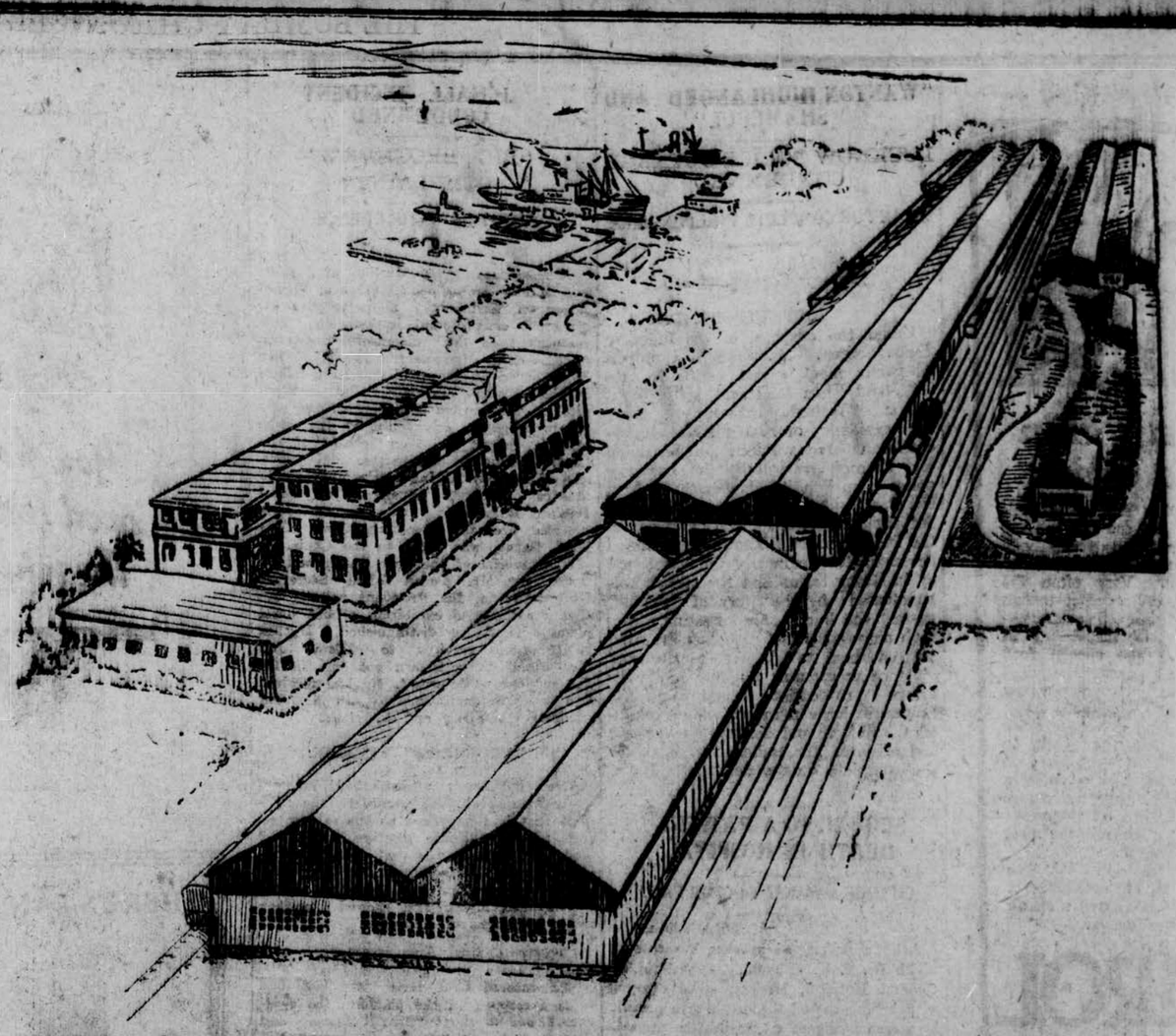
The Duke of Soatherland, His Majesty's Paymaster General and the Earl of Onslow Parliamentry Under-Secretary for War have exchanged offices in order to enable the Earl of Onslow to Assist during the next few months with Local Government Bill in the House of Lords.—Reuter.

INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC

CALICUT SUPPORT TO HAJI BILL

CALICUT, Dec. 3.

At a largely attended public meeting held last evening under presidency of Mr. P. Narayana Menon retired Chief Jurge Cochin State a resolution moved by Mr. G. H. Sarvottam Rao M.L.A. strongly supporting Mr. Haji's bill for conservation of coastal traffic to Indian [illegible] was unanimously passed. A [illegible] of Commerce also was started [illegible].



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"WANTON HIGHLANDED AND SHAMEFUL"

LUCKNOW POLICE OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

WORK FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 3.

Under the auspices of the Independence League, C.P. Branch, a crowded public meeting was called by Abdul Majid Khan Azad and Abdul Gani, Editor, "Yesterday Evening", under the presidency of Pandit Kothekar to condemn the wanton, high-handed and shameful assault by the Lucknow police on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Pant and other leaders. Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Azad, the organizer of the Independence League, condemned the shameful conduct of the bureaucracy in strong terms and the speech was punctuated by the cry of "shame" against the bureaucracy. Feeling ran high among the audience but Mr. Azad advised them to adhere to the non-violence programme in spite of the grave provocations and join the League in large numbers. He explained the objects and aims of the League and exhorted the audience to work for the complete independence of India.

SEQUEL TO A PATIENT'S DEATH IN HOSPITAL

CHARGE AGAINST DOCTOR FAILS

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

After a protracted hearing the case in which Dr. T. K. Raman, attached to the General Hospital, Madras, stood charged with having caused the death of a patient by a rash negligent act, in that he prescribed an overdose of chloral hydrate, namely, ninety grains, to the patient, ended today, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, acquitting and discharging the accused. A large number of medical witnesses were examined, including Colonel Malcolmson, First Physician, General Hospital. Charges were framed against Dr. Raman by the second Presidency Magistrate, but during the proceedins, the trying Magistrate it was alleged, made certain observations which the counsel for the defence deemed prejudicial to his client's interests. He then sucessfully moved the High Courtt to transfer the case to the Chief Presidency Magistrae's file. The trial concluded to-day.

DEATH NOT DUE TO CHLORAL HYDRATE.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate in his judgment discussed the facts of the case and observed that the sole question before him was whether the patients's death was due to an overdose of chloral hydrate, negligently prescribed and adfinistered. There was not a scrap of evidence, direct of inferential, to show that that was the case. The Magistrate quoted Colonel Malcolmson's evidence, that he could not point out with certainity any indication which showed that death was due to chloral hydrate piisoning. The symtoms found were not indicative of the fact that the patient died of Pneumonia, but they were consistent with the conclusion that he died from septicamia, which meant the presence of micro organisms in the blood stream. The administration of chloral-hydrate in that large quantity would not produce micro-organisms in the blood. Taking into account the clinical symtoms and appearances, and the postmortem appearance, it could not be said, according to Colonel Malcolmson, that the patient died of an overdose of chloral hydrate.

MAGISTRATE EXONERATES ACCUSED

After quoting medical authorities who had cited cases wherein patients had survived after being administered even 180 grains of chloral hydrate, the Magistrate proceeded to say that the condition of the patient was undoubtedly grave that night and if the accused thought that the administration of such a large dose was necessary, he could not be considered rash in prescribing it. The accused was the holder of the M.D. degree of the Madras University, and Colonel Malcolmson had testified that Dr. Raman was known to him for several years and had never been found to be careless or inattentive of his duties. There was no doubt that the accused deliberately prescribed a dose of ninety gains. When it was brought to his notice that he had given an overdose, he deliberately said that it should be administered. Further, he assumed the full responsibility for it by putting his name to the prescription. The Magistrate therefore believed the accused when he said that he considered such a dose necessary in the condition in which the patient then was, and further, on the authorities quoted, he could not hold that Dr. Raman acted improperly in considering that a violent disease required a violence remedy though it was attended with some risks.—A.P.

J. HALL INCIDENT CONDEMNED

"BIG BROTHER'S" COMPLAINT

SPIRIT OF INTOLERENCE

A mass meeting of Muslims of Bombay was held in the big open Maidan of Bhendi Bazar on Wednesday night to give expressions of profound indignation and resentment at the disgraceful treatment meted out to Maulana Shauket Ali, when he attended at the public meeting held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on 22nd. ulto. at the express invitation of the conveners to expres condolence on the death of Lala Lajpat Rai on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee and Muslims of Bombay. Owing to the unavoidable absence through illness of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who was to have presided over the meeting, Qazi Atta Ullah Saheb, was voted to the Chair.

After recital of the holy Quran and a poem by Mr. Usman Adam, Secretary Ishayat-e-Islam, the President pointed out that the shameful exhibition of out burst made against a distinguished Muslim leader whose services to Islam and Motherland were known not only in India but the whole world. He had received two separate invitations to attend the condolence meeting and to speak.

"BIG BROTHER'S" VERSION.

After that Maulana Shaukat Ali was requested to speak. He narrated the incident that had happened at the said meeting. "The condolence meeting incident" said the Maulana, was very sad and painful. It made me feel sorry for those who forgot that occasion and I am glad that controlled myself and showed neither anger nor signs of contempt.

"NOT A NEW EXPERIENCE."

"I entered C. J. Hall a late and when I stepped on the platform the audience began to shout "Shame Shame and hiss. I had undergone this experience twice before on a smaller scale before Cawnpore speech, which is being twisted about to make it appear offensive. I spoke in Urdu and the Associated Press representatives at Cawnpore was a Madrasi gentleman. He did not take verbatum report but gave gist in his own English. I have copied Urdu report published in Maulana Hasrat Mohani's paper and in Khilafat Daily and have sent a copy of it to Mahatma Ghandi to point out anything that I have said was wrong.

SALAAMED WITH FOLDED HANDS.

The first outburst of shame shame and hisses lasted for five minutes. Then I was called by the president to speak on the condolence resolution. I Salaamed the audience with folded hands as usual but the hisses and shoutings started and the president's order was not listened to. I sat down near Mr. Aurandale. The president spoke strongly and ordered me to get up, again the same exhibitions. I sat down again under president's order, then Mr. Jinnah threatened to dissolve the meeting and there was some quiet. In the interval I had distributed my written speech to the reporters whom I knew. I then read my speech and there were occasional outursts.

After the meeting was over I left the Hall but in the Verandah and on the road right upto my motor car there were shouts of "Shame" from all those who lined on both sides and were behind me. I did not allow any volunteer to come near me, as did not need protction in the Hall or elsewhere. In the meeting itself no speaker reprimeanded the audience. Luckily only few Mulsims were present, some of whom indignantly protested on the platform. When I got in my car some one spat and I felt some moisture on my left eye. I noticed almost all people were Hindus and were educated. Now I tell you that only way to stop this kind of behaviour is to to depend on no one for your existence and all Muslims must unite and stand on their own legs leaving others do what they please.

Others speakers then spoke strongly pointing out how joint work have become impossible and Muslamans should unite and work together.

Then a resolution was passed unanimously expressing deep-felt indignation and resentment at the disgraceful treatment meted out to a well-tried leader of the position of Maulana Shaukat Ali, at the condolence meeting of the late Lajpat Rai, in C. J. Hall on 22nd November.

The resolution further "proclaimed" that if the spirit of intolerence was continued and not properly checked, then hopes of Joint national work would be frustrated and mutual co-operation and confidence would be closed for years to come.

MAULANA'S NEW JOB.

Anathen Resolution condemned the Maulana's New job "so-called" the nationalist papers of Bombay for having failed at the critical time to open their columns for the expressions of the Muslim point of view. It has become incumbent on Muslims to arrange and start a first-class Gujrati daily to satisfy the urgent requirements of Gujrati-knowing Muslims in this city, and the provinces of Gujrat and Kathiawar. A committee consisting of the following gentlemen (with powers to add to its numbers) is appointed and authorised to arrange and to take necessary steps for bringing this paper as early as possible:—

1. Maulana Shaukat Ali, 2. Seth Ahmed Haji Mittha, 3. Seth Haji Ali Mohhommed Jalal Uddin, 4. M. Fateh Khan, 5. Mr. Ali Mohd. Maklayee, 6. Umarbhai Chandbhai, 7. Ahmed Abdin Pirbhai, 8. Fazal Muraj, 9. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

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FROM TURKISH AND ARABIC PAPERS

THE WAILING WALL DISPUTE

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE JEWS AND MUSSALMANS.

The dishpute over the Wailing Wall in Alkuds is assuming serious proportions and the increasing efforts of the Jews to take possession of that sacred place of the Moslems and the announcements by Sir Firdimond have alarmed the Arab population of Palestine. It is now settled that a big Arab Conference should be held in Alkuds to consider means of protection of this sacred place which is so nearly associated with the prophet's journey to teanuns on the night of Meraj. Not only are the Jews trying to take possession of the Wailing Wall, but the utterances of their leaders show that they want to deprive the Arabs of the possession of Kubatul Sukhra which is sacred to the three big religions of the world. Sir Ferdimond is said to have announced that "I want to live only to the time when I can make an arch in Masjid-i-Aksa." Arabs have formed a Committee of Defence which will take necessary measures so long as the Conference makes some better arrangements and selects a more powerful Committee for the defence. It is proposed to appeal to the whole Islamic world for taking its share in the the defence of this Islamic sacred place.

REPUBLIC DAY IN TURKEY.

28th October was the fifth Republic Day in Turkey when the young republic had completed five years of success and reforms. Newspapers came out with special editions in which the ideal of Republic and the spirit of modernisation was shown to be the best asset of the Turkish nation. "Ghazi" figures too much in these papers whose life and works are given the greatest prominance and eulogised by all. "The Saviar," "The founder of Modern Turkey," "The Leaders of Modernisation," are some of the many such epithets used for Kemal Pasha. On that Turkish military power was shown to the public. Forces of land, sea, and air all took part in the show on the happy day. All cities were decorated and specially lighted and meeting were held to impress upon the people the blessings of the Republican form of Government.

(Alsiasat).

IMAM YAHYA TO VISIT HEJAZ.

Imam Yahya the ruler of Yeman will visit Hejaz in the coming Haj season. Though apparently he is coming to perform his religious duty of Haj, it is expected that he will confer with the Sultan on important matters.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN IRAK.

A new scheme has been formulated to advance education of girls in Irak. Model schools have been opened in three centres where a trial will be given not only to modern methods but a form of compulsory attendance will be enforced upon the girls residing within two miles of the schools. In Kut and Baghdad the desired success is certain and the number of pupils would be doubted in a very short time but in Mosul the reactionary forces are strong enough to defeat the ends of the educationists. It is feared that not only compulsion will be tolerated in Mosul but the very school will have to be closed. Kurds do not like to send their girls to the school and it will take sometime for the modern educationists to bring them round to support female schools.

(Jamhur.)

STORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION.

The well-known French fiction writer Henry Bero has been allowed access to some important state records of Turkey and to travel all over Turkey to collect materials for a book in which the main theme will be the evolution of modern Turkey and different stages of Turkish Revolution.

(Jamhur.)

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE.

"Asharak" says it is now a certainty that the younggest daughter of King Amanullah has been betrothed to the young Heir-apparent of Persia and the marriage will take place in the next spring. The marriage lacks in poetry and is more or less a political move.

KEMAL PASHA AGAINST KINGSHIP.

The rumour of Ghazi Kemal Pasha's possible assumption of the title of King is now officially contradicted by the Turkish Government. Ghazi is described as the staunch supporter of a Republican form of Government and will not support any more for monarchy whether absolute or constitutional.

REZA SHAH ON TOUR.

His Mapesty Reza Shah is proceeding on Tour. He will be presented with a gold tree of dates in Mohammera and great preparations for reception are being made in the cities he will visit. After 1924 this is the first tour when every city worth the name will get an opportunity of showing love and fidelity to the King and deliverer of Persia.

(Balagh.)

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

A CRITIQUE ON LAND REVENUE BILL

(Continued from page 6).

phatically repudiated the assertion of State landlordism in the following way:—

"We do not accept the accuracy of the description that the tenure of land in India was that of cultivating tenants, with no power to mortgage the land of the State, and that land is the property of the Government, held by the occupier as tenant on hereditary succession so long as he pays the Government demand. On the contrary, the sale and mortgage of land were recognized under the Native Governments before the establishment of British power and are not uncommon in Native States at the present time. It has been one of the great objects of all the successive Governments of India since the days of Lord Cornwallies, if not to create property in land, at all events to secure and fortify and develop it to the utmost. The Government, undoubtedly, is the owner of the first charge the amount of which is fixed by itself on the produce of all revenue-paying land in India, but over the greater part of the Indian Empire, it is no more the owner of the cultivated land than the owner of a rent charge in England is the owner of land upon which it is charged."

(Despatch, dated 8/6/1880. Para 31).

(To Be Continued).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY

Report of the working of the Society for the month of October 1928 is as under:—

Grants paid during the month.

		Rs.
1	The B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch	300/
2	The B. P. Infant Welftre Society's Bhokarwadi Centre	200/
2	The B. P. Infant Welfare Society's Poona Branch Lady Supdt.'s salary	150/
3	The B. P. Infant Welfare Society's Tarapur Branch	165/
		Rs. 815/

The following are some of the important figures showing the work done in the City of Bombay.

Average daily attendance for milk (Babies) 1083, Average daily number fed at centre 829, Average daily number of mothers getting milk 115, Average daily attendance for medicine (Babies) 834, Average daily attendance for medicine (Mothers) 124, Average daily attendanc for treatment (babies) eyes, ears, etc., 193, Total monthly attendance (Milk and medicine) 38909, Total monthly attendance at clinic (babies) 4222, Total monthly attendance at olinic (Expectant Mothers) 229, New Admissions (Babies) 497 New Admissions (Expectant Mothers) 120, Average daily number bathed at Centre 287, Number of garments given away 233, Number of deaths among babies attending centre . Total visits to houses 7928, Seers of milk given free 5798-1/2, Seers of milk sold at one anna per seer 2885-1/4, Seers of milk sold at two annas per seer 8075-1/2, Number of new expectant mothers visited 371, Resvisits to all expectant mothers 1105, Number of cases conducted by Infant Wedfare Society's Nurses 110.

ALL INDIA LIBRARIES CONFERENCE

The Reception Committee of the above Conference write from Lillpoach:—

"The next sesssion of the All India Libraries Conference would be held at Calcutta during the Christmas week. A strong Reception Committee has been formed with Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore as the Chairman and Dr. Pramatho Nath Banerji, Dr. Urquohurt, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Mr. J. A. Chapman, Librarian of the Imperial Library, Sm. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani and Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mohasai, a pioneer of the movement in Bengal as Vice-Chairmen. The opinion of the various Library organisations are invited for the selection of the President for the session. It is highly desirable that a man of outstnding personality like H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda should be requested to preside over this momentous session.

A big Library exhibition is also being organised to be held at the time of the Conference and all Library organisations Publishers and educational authorities are requested to co-operate by sending suitable exhibits and opening out stalls at the Exhibition.

KOLABA DISTRICT LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

The Conference of the representatives of all local bodies in the Kolaba District will be held at Karjat on the 9th. and10th. inst. under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Naik, President of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board. Rao Saheb V.H. Tendulker. President of the Kolaba District Local Board will deliver the welcome and inaugural speech.

'RUB IT IN'

Use it For MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SCIATICA, STIFFNESS, SORE THROAT, COLD ON CHEST, ACHES & PAINS.

BY rubbing in Zam-Buk, healing warmth and valuable medicated oils are carried to the seat of the trouble be it neuralgia, rheumatism, a cold-on-the-chest, or a sore throat.

When you "rub it in" Zam-Buk liberates certain refined herbal essences which soak through the tiny pores into the tissues beneath. In this way, inflammation, congestion, and irritation are allayed by Zam-Buk, and trouble is removed at its source. Rub Zam-Buk on the palms of the hands and breathe through the nostrils to secure relief from catarrh and bronchial trouble.

The total absence of mustard and capsicum from this wonderful rubbing balm makes it perfectly safe to use — no blistering — no painful irritation as with plasters and poisonous liniments. Rub Zam-Buk in to rub pain out.

Use Zam-Buk without rubbing for cuts, burns, eczema, ulcers and all other injuries and skin diseases.

RHEUMATISM.
"I suffered terribly from rheumatism," writes Mr. M. A. Hussain of Bahi Kukak's Lane, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta. "Zam-Buk, however, rubbed well into my aching limbs soon drove out all pain and banished the trouble completely."

COLD ON CHEST.
"My children had nasty croupy colds," says Mrs. C.E. Campbell, of Wallumbe, South Africa. "Rubbed well into the chest, Zam-Buk gave wonderful relief. It cured the cough, eased the breathing, and made both children strong-chested."

SPRAINS.
"When I sprained my wrist," writes Mrs. T. Meehan, of Toowoomba, Queensland, "the pain and swelling were simply terrible. I used Zam-Buk and this great balm gave quick relief. The inflammation soon disappeared and my wrist was made strong and supple again."

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.

I.Z. 1122

Zam-Buk

THE GREAT HERBAL BALM

Unique Assurance Company, Limited.

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The Company's London Actuary Cables his Valuation Disclosed A **Decent Surplus** and Recommends a QUINQUENNIAL BONUS of Rs. **50/-** per Rs. **1,000/-**.

PERMANENT DISABILITY BENEFITS AND REVIVAL OF LAPSED POLICIES *without having to pay arrear premiums* to participate in profits, are **ONLY A FEW** among the UNIQUE FEATURES of the COMPANY. The Company's INVESTMENT BONDS a boon to LABOURERS.

FOR PARTICULARS:—Apply to the Managing Agents, or to

Messrs. UGANDA COTTON TRADING Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents, 65, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Amritdhara YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR

Pain killing drops
Relief in every drop.

Human flesh is heir to pains and aches. All pains, aches and uneasiness can speedily and surely be removed by a timely administration of 'AMRITDHARA.'

Why suffer pain—You can conquer it.

"AMRITDHARA" is a reliable household remedy for Headache Toothache, Earache, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Backache Gout, Sciatica Bites and Stings, Cough, Cold, Burns and Scalds, Strains and Sprains, Cuts and Wounds, Colic, Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sorethroat, &c., &c.

'AMRITDHARA' is penetrating. When taken internally it at once reaches the seat of pain, when applied externally it instantly goes in pleasant penetrating sensation, stimulates the blood. It will never blister the skin like many so-called counter-irritants It is highly antiseptic and checks and counter-acts infection.

Instant relief—Rubbing not necessary.

Can be had from all Chemists and Panshees.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial: Sample 0-8-0 only.

Postal & Tele: Add:—AMRITDHARA 29, Lahore.

Bombay Agent:—AZIZ & Coy., Merchants, Pirbhai Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY DECEMBER 4 1928

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
Strong Institution.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LTD

A Gigantic Organisation

The General Motors India Limited whose Assembly Plant is going to be inaugurated this afternoon (Tuesday) is a huge organisation to supply durable motor cars in India at the cheapest possible rates. With a capital to the tune of billions of dollars they have established works at Sewree where they hope to turn out motor cars from 75 to 150 per day. The workshop in manned by experts men from Europe and America.

MASS PRODUCTION.

It is significant of General Motors organisation that production in all its phases is carried on a scheduled basis. The materials are sent to the production lines in quantities sufficient to produce 12 cars or multiples of 12 of a like kind before a change to a different type of car can be made. This is what is meant by mass production. The materials which arrive from New York are contained in cases, trucks and cranes being employed to convey these materials for feeding the plant. Each case bears the date and month of its arrival, so it makes it easy for tracing and unpacking and also eliminates the accumulation of obsolete materials. It may be mentioned here that the number of cars produced depends on an analysis of the requirements of the Indian market, based on the returns and reports of General Motors dealers and representatives from different parts of the country.

The body frames are constructed by what are known as body jigs. The material for this comes from New York, all sawed and ready to be fitted into a complete unit. But first of all the small units are assembled by using jigs of various pattern and then finally all these units go to make a complete frame.

It is important to note that the wood frame of the car is treated with a special preservative in order to prevent dry rot setting in. Even after the metal work is finished, the whole inside of the frame is again sprayed with a sealing preservative. This further protects the wood and also stops rust and deterioration of the body metal inside the body. This is an essentially new innovation necessitated by climatic and other conditions of this country, which tend to have a corrosive effect on all wood-work.

The cleansing of metal parts is done by what has been humorously described as the "largest dhobi" in India. This is nothing else but a big washing machine for removing oil, rust and all excrescences from the crudely-stamped metal used in fenders, bodies, etc. These parts are placed in a moving conveyor which goes in and out of the washing machine, thus making them undergo a cleansing operation.

After this they are transferred to a drying oven where the parts are dry-wiped and tack-ragged to remove all ash, dust, and lint. They are then passed on to a glass-enclosed room to receive an enamel coating. It is after a further process of enamelling that the parts are despatched to the production line for use.

The completed body subsequently receives a number of single and double coating, and smoothed to a perfect surface with sand-paper and water, to prepare it for the Duco finish

The cutting and sewing of the upholstery forms a distinct operation. The material is laid on a long table and cut with electric knives, after which specially designed electrically operated sewing machines complete the job. It is then sent to the store room where the several parts are assembled into a bundle containing all that is necessary for upholstering one car.

OPERATION COMPLETE.

This completes the body operation part of the production side. The final assembly line is there all these dizerent units are assembled into the finished car. A few of the more important operations may be noted.

There is the rivetting of the various parts of the car frame by the Bliss press and pneumatic hammers. On another machine the brakes are burned to a perfect circle. Then springs are attached to the axles and the two units are conveyed to the frame which, now complete, has been brought to the chassis assembly rail. The unit is hoisted and carried into a room for spray painting, and is afterwards dried in an even. Petrol tank are fitted, and the car is installed with small parts of the power plant, such as carburettor, oil filters, valve covers, etc.

At the same time the transmission are assembled and bolted to the engine. Simultaneously we see the brakes rods being put on followed by radiators, stooring gear and wheels, and tires are then mounted.

It is interesting to note the change in the appearance of the moving conveyor at this stage. This is due to the fact that the car is now upon its wheels and rolls instead of being dragged. The final touches are then given.

TO THE TEST TRACK.

Now the bonnet is placed upon the car—cushions are put in—battery is installed—all wires are hooked up and the assembly of the war is complete. It is ready to be driven out to the test track, and from there to the inspection department, where experts thoroughly examine every car for any defects or blemishes.

There is attached to the production department a maintenance workshop, which looks after the care and repair of all machinery. Close by is a room for storing small parts such as nuts, bolts and screws for the cars in production. Something like 500 million lock washers are used in a year. They are issued to the workmen in small pans, by weight, and go to the assembly line for use.

There is a large spare parts depot which is housed in another building, which is of real interest to car-owners. A comprehensive stock of all kinds of spare parts is kept there and all General Motors customers are assured of getting their requirements supplied immediately.

Some of the other features to be seen at the Bombay Plant are the Service Station, Service School, and Service Garage, all of them being equipped with the latest labour-saving devices.

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WADI BUNDER STAFF UNION

The extraordinary General meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union was held on Sunday afternoon at the hall of the Servants of India Society. Mr. Joshi was in the chair. With one dissenting vote, the last resolutions were confirmed with an amendment to extend the time limit to the 8th. inst. instead of the 5th. after looking to the conciliating tone of the Agent at the last interview and also to give him sufficient time to make the necessary readjustment in the working time of the staff. The wave of indignation in the staff was so high that is was with greatest effort that Mr. Joshi induced them to postpone the contemplated action for some time-till the 8th. Mr. N. M. Joshi had the fullest sympathy for the move of the staff which, however, it was impossible for him to express personally owing to his illness. Mr. R. R. Bakhale spoke to staff for some time and told the audience that the railway staff can not be included in the category of 60 hours a week. In fact, Mr. Baghale said that part of the Washington convention did not apply to the Railway staff and much less to the Wadi Bunder ones. He assured the members of the staff that if the contemplated action would at all be taken, the full sympathy of the public, both moral and financial, would be extended to them.

In order to show the justice of the case of the Wadi Bunder Staffs to the authorities at Delhi, Mr. Joshi has sent the whole and upto date correspondence between the Agent and the Union to Sir George Rainy and the Railway Board.

TOWER OF SILENCE AND AEROPLANES

To The Editor of "The Chronicl."

Sir.—I have read a letter in the "Times of India" of to-day's date written by a Mr. R. B. S. Cooper concerning the question of flying over Bombay. I understand that the subject is also being discussed in your paper. I therefore send you herewith a copy of the letter I have sent to the "Times" and hope that you will be able to include it in an early issue to relieve people's feelings.—Yours truly.,

JOHN. S. NEWALL.

Bombay, December. 1.

The Editor, The Times of India.

Sir.—I have read the letter in the "Times" of to-day's date written by a Mr. R. B. S. Cooper. It evidently refers to a flight carried out by me last week, during which, I have since learnt that I passed over the Towers of Silence, a fact which I very much regret, and I sympathise with Mr. Coopers protest. He should however realise as I have no doubt that the majority of people will do, that when unfortunate mistakes of this kind occur, they are invariably the outcome of ignorance as to the locality of holy places and not as he suggests "idle curiosity."

There is a very simple remedy which would effectively prevent a recurrance of such injury to Parsee feelings. All that is necessary is for a notice to be put up at Juhu aerodrome for the attention of visiting airmen, explaining if possible by means of a map, exactly where all the Towers of Silence are situated and asking that pilots will avoid flying near them. It is quite hopeless to expect people who have never seen a Tower of Silence to be able to recognise it as such by the light of nature and avoid it but a little trouble taken by the Parsees themselves can provide sufficient instruction to preclude the possibility of accidents of this regrettable nature recurring.—Yours etc.,

J. S. NEWALL.

Bombay, December. 1.

HIGH COURT PLEADER'S EXAMINATION

To. The Editor of "The Chronicle"."

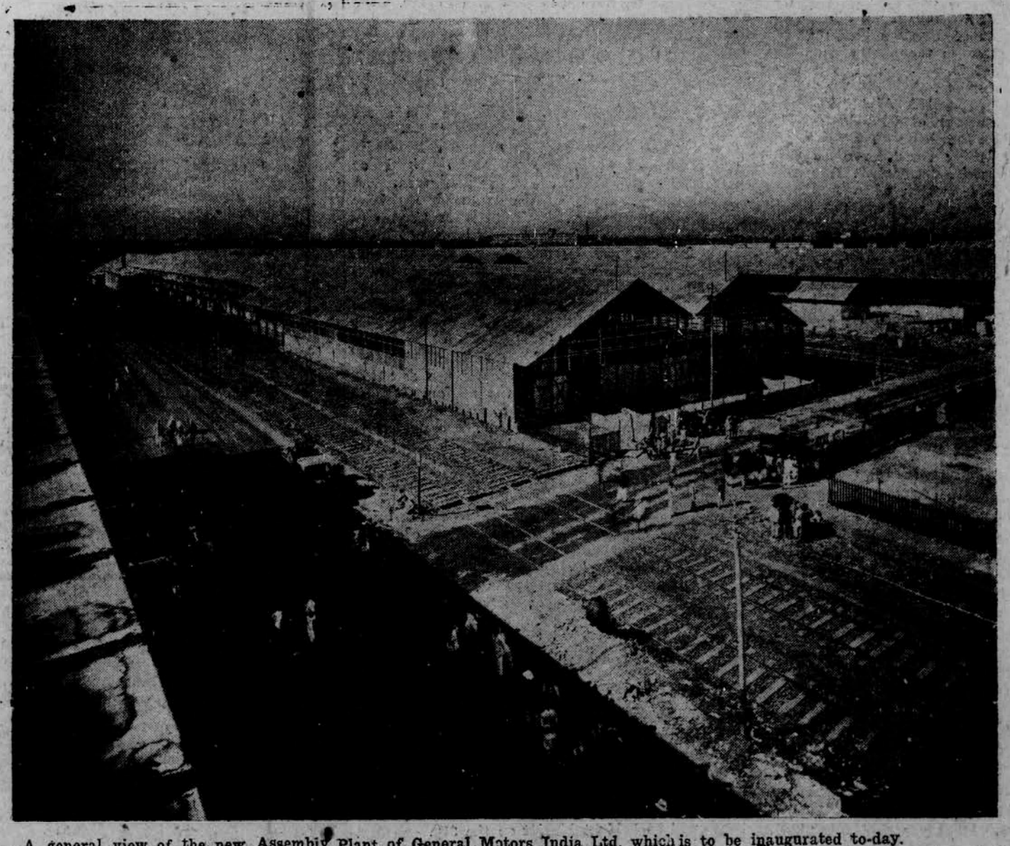
Sir, May I hope that the following few lines will find place in your esteemed and widely circulated paper.

The new change in the regulations for the Examination for the office of the Vakil of the Bombay High Court has caused great havoc among the poor unfortunate students appearing for the same. Properly speaking the examination and the results of it upto now, even under the old rules, were very stiff. The modification of the old rules in the year 1927 i. e., formation of the group system and increase in the passing and the aggregate percentage of marks has made the situation of the poor students still worse. To add to this the recent change which automatically has forfeited the exemptions earned by the students with great effort and for which even certificates have been granted to them by the High court, has carried the hardships to the climax. Is it justice to snatch away a thing from any person on whom it is once bestowed? And particularly when the gift is re-affirmed by the authorized persons? By this sudden change of which no previous notice even was given the unfortunate students have been blocked on all sides since it leaves no space for encouragement but on the contrary has created unforeseen impediments in the way of the prospective candidates. A comparison with the University Law examinations will convince that the candidates for those examinations have been afforded good facilities in respect of the percentage of marks to be secured and the system of exemptions. Secondly their result also is very liberal. It is therefore, appalling to see why the High Court should be so perverse as not to apply the same tests and give the same facilities to us.

I, therefore, hope the authorities who profess to be the administrators of justice will kindly review recent changes in the Examination rules victimising the students and be pleased to restore the old percentage of marks and secondly at least to retain permanently the benefit of hard-earned exemptions already granted to the candidates. The forfeiture of the exemptions has in fact caused a great panic among the students who will thereby sufffer a good deal if the recent change remains unaltered. Yours etc.,

'A SUFFERER.'

Lahore.—The Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a board of the following persons to consider the question of filling the vacancy caused by the death of Lala Lajpatrai in the Assembly; Maulana Abdul Qadir, Mr. Dunichand (Lahore), Mr. Girdharilal (Amritsar), Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Dr. Mahomed Alam.—A. P.



A general view of the new Assembly Plant of General Motors India Ltd. which is to be inaugurated to-day.

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIAN SWARAJ

World Opinion Favours Indian Freedom

In the course of an exclusive article contributed to Loss Angeles Times, Mr Eugene J. Young discusses America's interests in the cause of Indian Freedom. American trade is growing rapidly in India. "While British rivals are trying to hamper it, the Indians and their leaders are eager to foster it.....If India gets more freedom to conduct her own affairs.....that will mean an increase of our trade. But if India is restricted in her freedom then our British rivals will doubtless make further attempts to hamper the activities of our businessmen."

Further, "if they (the British) do not grant further freedom there is only one alternative, and that is repression. That method has been tried. . . . . The result was simply further and more intelligent agitation. The Indians have seen what China has accomplished by peaceful opposition and they have used some of the same methods with an effectiveness which has cost British manufacturers vast amounts. . . . . "It is hard for the British imperialists to attempt reaction in India. They would rouse not only a dangerous situation in that land but they would have to face strong hostile opinion in the world at large."

HEED WORLD OPINION.

America is selling to India this year at least dol. 100,000,000 worth of goods and services. The total will probably run much higher because a lot of our goods go through Britain and we do not get the credit for them.

America will buy from India this year fully dol. 200,000,000 in goods. We come second with Britain in taking exports of that great dominion.

This trade is growing rapidly and can be expanded greatly under favourable conditions. While British rivals are trying to hamper it, the Indians and their leaders in the government are eager to foster it.

An Indian agency recently balked British attempts to bar our motion pictures on the ground that they were not suitable for Indian consumption. Another governmental agency balked an attempt of the British oil companies to drive out American concerns. Our automobiles and many other wares are being welcomed in the Indian markets and are making strides toward leadership over the British competitors.

DECISION WORTH WATCHING.

These are things which should be kept in mind as India approaches another grave crisis. The British Parliament must decide next year what system of government is to take the place of the present "dyarchy"—or division of power between the British "Raj" and the people of India. The Simon Commission has again gone to India to try to draft a new system, or to present changes in the present one.

This commission will have to decide whether it is to recommend that India shall be given more freedom than it now has or whether some of that freedom shall be taken away on the ground that the people have not shown they are read for self-government.

America will have a great stake in that decision. If India gets more freedom to conduct her own affairs there is no doubt she will follow the example of Canada, Ireland, South Africa and Australia in getting into close touch with America. That will mean an increase of our trade with the Dominion as its wants for modern things increase. But if India is restricted in her freedom then our British rivals will doubtless make further attempts to hamper the activities of business men.

And since it is necessary for the British to have our vnancial friendship and highly desirable for them to have our political friendship it will be well for Americans concerned and in general, to be interested in what the Simon Commission may do. Occasion might arise to make our position known and protect our interests, now and in future.

OBLIGED TO MAKE CHANGE.

If the British conservatives had their way things would be permitted to drift In India for some years in the hope of a drift away from radicalism toward conservatism. But they are compelled to take some action on this problem within the next two years on account of the measures they took nine years ago to delay a full decision.

At the time they were faced by an India which had had large promises of self-government made to it in the time of the World War and it was evident that these promises could not be kept if India was to be held in the Empire. Hence the Dominion was given part of the promised independence in the shape of the "dyarchy".

FAIL TO GET CO-OPERATION.

How to deal with this problem has been one of the chief concerns of the present London government. In view of the weakness of British trade and finance, which would forbid taking on any great imperial or foreign trouble for a time at least, it was neecssary to veto any idea of draggooning India into acceptance of British rule. So it was decided that every effort should be made to placate the country short of giving a home rule which would take it out of the Empire.

To accomplish this an able commission was appointed last winter, headed by Sir John Simon, an able Liberal lawyer, and with a membership which was forward looking.

This commission visited India last February to look over the situation and has now gone out again to endeavor to draft a plan which will at least hold in line the strongest elements in the land.

Its first visit was not effective. Most of the strong Indian political elements refused to have anything to do with it because they held that the commission should have contained a majority of natives and not have been composed wholly of Britishers representing the British Parliament. Sir John and his colleagues had to return to London with a lot of information and little else.

Since then the British Raj has worked effectively to prepare the way for the second visit. Eight of the nine provincial Council have decided to co-operate in discussing the new plans and the Council of State under the Viceroy has appointed its own representatives. But the general Legislature and the chief political parties still cling to the boycott and refuse to consult.

PLAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

On the contrary the chief political elements represented in the general Legislature and the Indian Parliaments have united in drawing up a plan for a new constitution which would give India almost as much self-government as Canada enjoys and make it independent of the London government, although subject to the British crown, as the other dominions are.

MUST HAVE COMPROMISE.

It will be necessary to reconcile the interests of the British-governed provinces with those of the provinces with still governed by princes under British suzerainty. It will be necessary to reconcile the Mohammedans and the Hindus, whose different ideas are constantly leading to outbreaks of hostility.

So there must be compromise, and it is probable that the politicit leaders will join in one if Britain will pay a high enough price for their support. There lies the danger of the situation. The price will be put high. The Indian leaders will demand much more freedom to carry on their own affairs and the British imperialists will oppose strenuously any further freedom which will open the door to Russian political intrigues and American, German, French and Japanese trade rivalry.

The British have had a sharp reminder of what more self-government would mean. The refusal of the elected members of the central Legislature to assent to the expulsion of soviet agitators has been a shock to them. But if they do not grant further freedom there is only one alternative, and that is repression.

HEED WORLD OPINION.

That method has been tried. Thousand of Gandhi's followers were sent to jail in an efforts to break up his movement. The result was simply further and more intelligent agitation. The Indians have seen what China has accomplished by peaceful opposition and they have used some of the same methods with an effectiveness which has cost British manufacturers vast amounts.

Moreover, with the concession of freedom to China it is hard for the British imperialists to attempt reaction in India. They would rouse not only a dangerous situation in that land but they would have to face strong hostile opinion in the world at large. In the World War the British government put itself on record in favour of the principle of self-government for peoples and if it tried to coerce India it would be reminded sharply from various sources of this record.—"Forward."